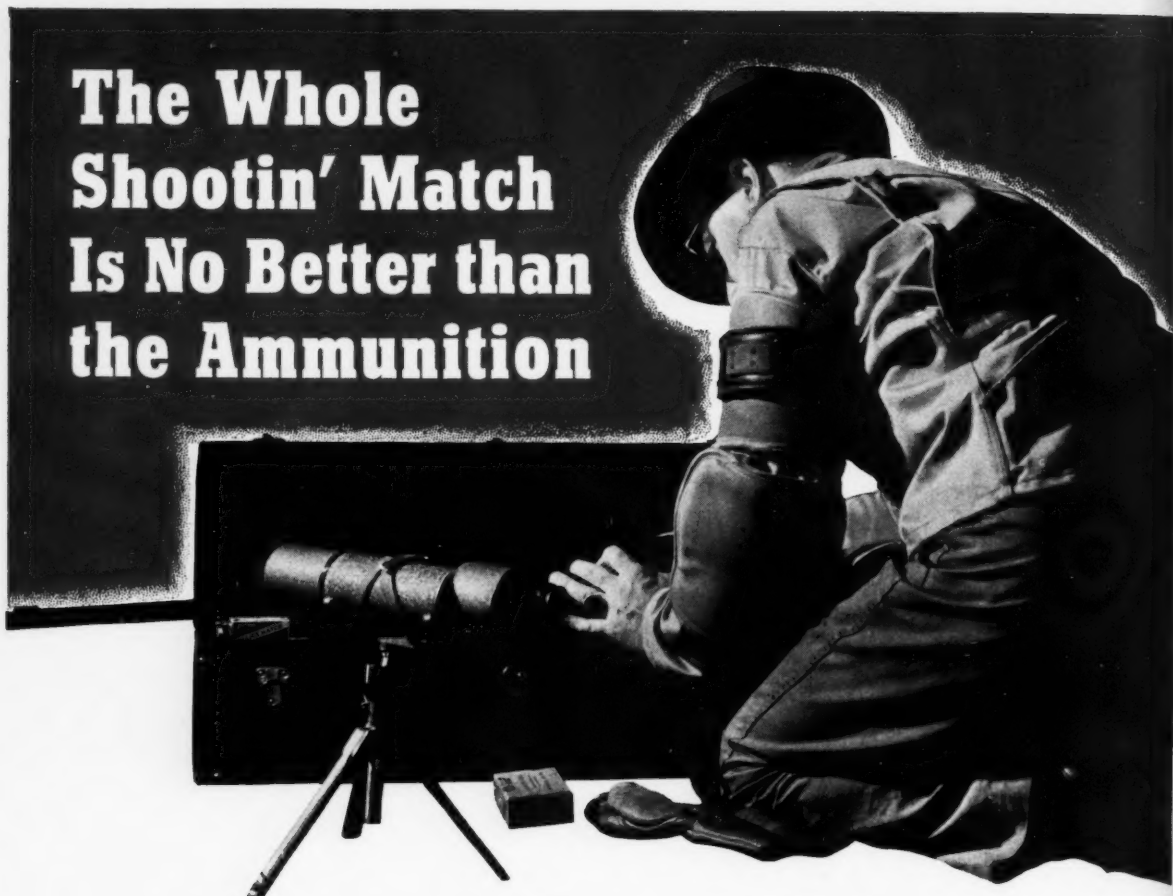


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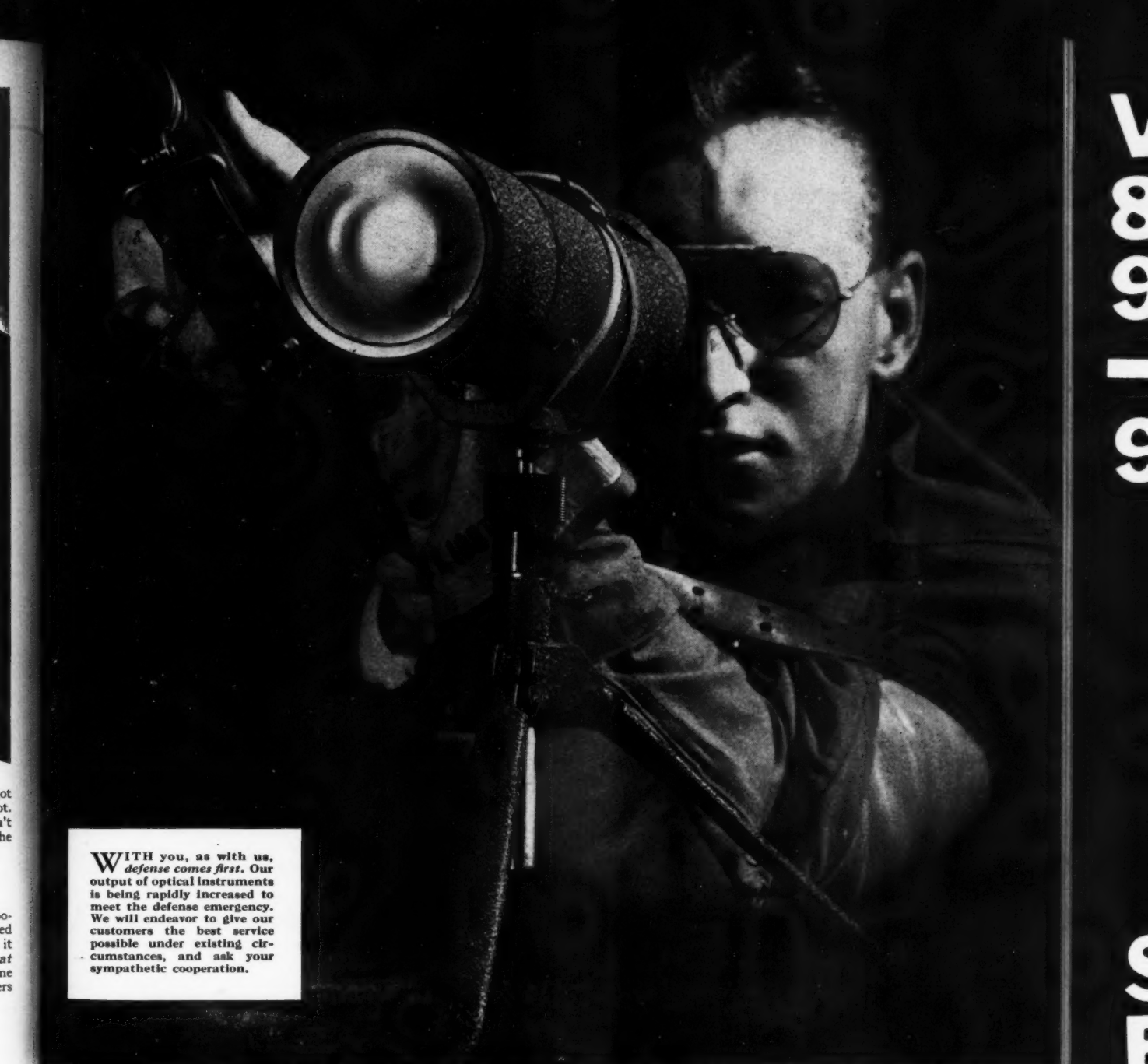


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*From the Bulletin of the Communist Party of Tulsa—June 8, 1940; reprinted from the Congressional Record, May 23, 1941.*

"Our objective goal: Organize strife and combat groups; obtain arms in foreign countries; formulate plans for disarming police and loyal troops; break up groups of loyal fighting workmen; destroy, when unable to capture all tanks, cannon, machine guns, and other weapons which loyal proletariats might use."

## THIS IS THE N. R. A. OBJECTIVE!

*From Article One, By-Laws of the National Rifle Association of America, Established 1871.*

"Objects: To educate the youth of the nation in marksmanship; to encourage marksmanship among civilians, both as a sport and as a necessary means of national defense; to encourage legislation for the establishment and maintenance of suitable ranges; and to secure the issuance of arms and ammunition to those practicing on such ranges."

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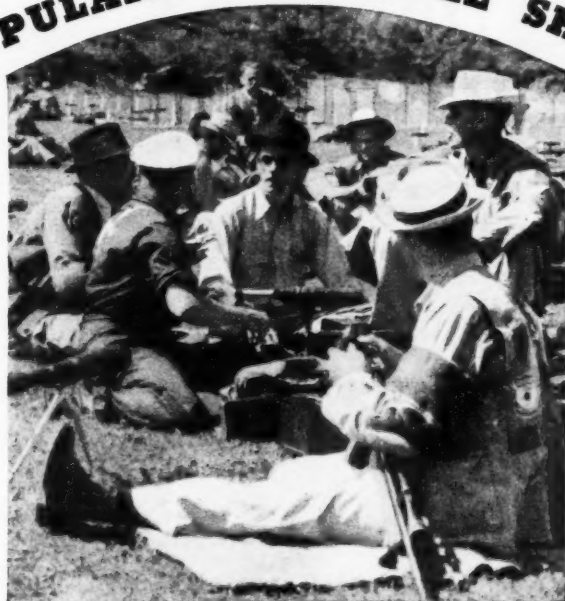
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The N. R. A. asks for no contributions; asks only that you become an active member or enroll a fellow sportsman, and thus help maintain our place as one of America's great and constructive groups of patriotic sportsmen.



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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Official Journal of The National Rifle Association of America



**THE COVER:** With the National Matches of this month again receiving the endorsement and active support of the War Department, the small bore rifleman on the cover comes into clearer, finer focus as more closely associated than ever with national defense considerations. As civilian preparations attempt to keep pace with the rapidly increasing tempo of the military, the rifleman's training comes to the front as an important cog in the defense mechanism. His position is outlined in part in our lead article, "The N. R. A. and National Defense," which we asked Raymond J. Stan, recent addition to the NRA's Public Relations Division, to prepare for us.

**HOWARD SNYDER**, contributing the fascinating African hunting tale, "The Rogue of Rift Valley," p. 10 this issue, is a newcomer to RIFLEMAN pages but by no means an unknown writer to American readers. Author of several books based on his ability to graphically set down observations of social conditions, animal wildlife, habitats, environments of his unusual travels, Snyder gives RIFLEMAN readers the first of several African hunting stories prepared for us. While working on a Montana ranch, he met a Kenya Colony rancher buying live stock for exportation. Offered the job of caring for the stock on the freighter, he saw this stock delivered at the very manyatta in the Rift Valley and stayed on as ranch hand for four years, becoming the appointed one to take care of marauding African beasts, and thus his hunting experiences.

**MAJOR E. H. HARRISON**, Ordnance, U. S. Army, gives us in this issue a description of the new light rifle coming up for final tests as the substitute for the .45 Service Automatic. Marking a wide-sweeping change in tactical considerations, this article is of importance to every small arms enthusiast who has handled the Springfield, Enfield, Krag or even the Army's new Garand; or followed the Army's search for an ever more practical and efficient rifle.

**FRANCIS SELL**, Oregon rancher who tells us he "lives for the mule deer season," sent us the very practical article on running shots at deer in "The Buck That Got Away." We asked him for more of this type of fundamental hunting technique and now have two others for future issues, "When a Deer Is Wounded" and "Stalking in Thick Cover." To beginners or experienced deer hunters alike, we believe it will be timely and useful material.

**ELMER KEITH** returns to RIFLEMAN columns in the October number with his Western hunting experiences in "Testing the Silver-Tip." This hunting cartridge dope is a follow-up to this month's Dope Bag discussion (p. 44) which aims at the fall hunting season just ahead.

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# Awakening

SOME TWENTY YEARS AGO the blazing pistols of bootleggers fighting for "exclusive territory" ushered in the beginning of the anti-pistol crusade. When the National Rifle Association espoused the cause of the pistoleers there were few who believed the action wise. In the minds of the general public the pistol was in bad repute. Most people felt that it was foolish for the Association to risk its prestige in what looked like a hopeless battle. Sportsmen's associations and outdoor magazines primarily interested in the shotgun and hunting rifle displayed little interest in the legislative attempts to bring the reputable pistol shooter under control of the political authorities.

But the N. R. A. believed that something *more* was at stake than the mere police regulation of concealable weapons.

Over and over again the Association reiterated its belief that the effort to regulate the possession and use of pistols by reputable citizens was merely the visible evidence of a dangerous *trend of thinking* which threatened to undermine one of the basic laws upon which American democracy had developed—the law that a man's home is his castle and his right to protect it is inalienable. Over and over again the Association warned that the thinking which led to attempted restrictions on pistols would, if not checked, lead to restrictions on arms of every description possessed by citizens who were not employed and controlled by the State.

For a decade the N. R. A. carried on the battle practically alone. But in state after state as the matter was placed before the legislators, the argument of the Association caused law-makers, editors and jurists to consider the matter of anti-gun legislation in a new light. The broad danger began to be recognized. Generally, however, the average sportsman, sportsmen's organization and outdoor magazine showed little interest, frankly taking the viewpoint that the N. R. A. was "dragging a red herring across the trail" and that the rifle and shotgun shooter in America need never worry about political restrictions.

During the past ten years, Federal firearms laws, affecting all sporting arms, have made their appearance in Congress—and sportsmen have come to realize the truth of the warnings given by the National Rifle Association a generation ago. County, state and national sportsmen's organizations, composed entirely of hunters, are now taking an active part in educating the public and their law-makers to the basic principles pointed out by the N. R. A. The leading sportsmen's magazines have added their editorial power to the fight. Hundreds of police and prosecuting officials, jurists and newspaper editors have taken their stand beside the sportsmen.

No better evidence of this changed state of mind can be found than in the recent action of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress. This Committee, in reporting the so-called "Draft Property Act," (Senate No. 1579) added this amendment to the Bill:

"And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the requisition or require the registration of firearms possessed by any individual for his personal protection or sport (and the possession of which is not prohibited nor the registration thereof required); nor shall this Act in any manner impair or infringe the right of any individual to keep and bear arms."

The Committee said in its official report (H. R. Report No. 1120, 77th Cong. 1st Session):

"The amendment provides in substance that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to authorize the President to requisition or require the registration of firearms possessed by an individual for his personal protection or sport (the possession of which is not already prohibited nor the registration thereof required) and that the act shall not impair or infringe the right of an individual to keep and bear arms. \* \* \* There appears to be no occasion for the requisition of firearms owned and maintained by the people for sport and recreation, nor is there any desire or intention on the part of the Congress or the President to impair or infringe the right of the people under section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads, in part, as follows: 'the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' However, in view of the fact that certain totalitarian and dictatorial nations are now engaged in the willful and wholesale destruction of personal rights and liberties, your committee deem it appropriate for the Congress to expressly state that the proposed legislation shall not be construed to impair or infringe the constitutional right of the people to bear arms. In so doing it will be manifest that, although the Congress deems it expedient to grant certain extraordinary powers to the Executive in furtherance of the common defense during critical times, there is no disposition on the part of this Government to depart from the concepts and principles of personal rights and liberties expressed in our Constitution."

This bill is still pending and will not be finally acted upon until Congress resumes regular sessions on September 15th, but the incident is a vivid illustration of the progress which has been made under the leadership of the National Rifle Association in educating the people of America and their legislative representatives to the *fundamentals* underlying the whole question of the political control of privately owned firearms!

Twenty years ago, some who lacked the vision and the courage of the leaders of the N. R. A. wanted the Association to "steer clear" of the anti-pistol law fight because victory appeared hopeless and not many people shot a pistol anyhow. Today, some people are still short-sighted enough to drop their support of the N. R. A. because, for the time being, they are unable to buy government arms and ammunition or because some ruling in a rifle or pistol match goes against them. But today the far-sighted sportsmen of America and thousands of non-shooting citizens are awake to, and are unified on, the one *fundamental* issue which is of supreme importance—the inherent, inalienable right of every man, regardless of political party, or of the humbleness or grandeur of his home, to defend that home and those within it from those who would despoil it, whether the despoilers come from within or without the borders of the United States.

For this awakening, for this unity of action, the National Rifle Association of America is directly and proudly responsible. To its loyal friends and co-workers of today, the Association gratefully acknowledges its debt and expresses its appreciation.—C.B.L.





The subsequent authorization by Congress of the establishment of a National Director of Civilian Defense seemed to afford a second opportunity for members of the Association to fit themselves into a nationally coordinated plan of civil defense. So the Association posed this question before the National Director of Civilian Defense, Mr. F. H. LaGuardia: "How can the N. R. A. clubs best serve the interests of National Defense?" His reply was that "the Office of Civilian Defense is not prepared to initiate a Federal program for rifle training at this time. This office expects to rely on the local and State governments in building our civilian defense forces. I believe the members of your association can contribute substantially . . . by enrolling and participating in the auxiliary police and other civilian defense forces now

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being established by the local and State governments."

So the problem has been thrown back into the collective laps of the N. R. A. and its affiliated clubs to thrash out with the State and local directors of civilian defense—or to tackle alone. Awaiting such a national program, however, the N. R. A. will offer its services and facilities to State and local defense offices and urges its member organizations to place at the disposal of those offices their ranges, equipment and qualified instructors, if they are needed, or to take on other constructive duties.

It might be said here in behalf of N. R. A. participation in the defense move that the shooting sport is offered not only an opportunity to serve the country but a chance to firmly establish the sport and the clubs as an integral part of our democratic form of government in the eyes of the authorities. It has a chance to build up a community leadership that will carry over even when security again is established. There is no reason why the rifle clubs should not be called upon and available in any emergency in peace or war. There is more than one reason why they are better suited than other civic organizations, for instance, for auxiliary police duty in maintaining order, preventing looting and re-establishing public morale following fire, flood, explosions or tornado.

Operating as a unit the coordination, enthusiasm, morale and discipline of a band of civilian riflemen would be of the highest order. Accustomed to a larger measure of discipline than the average civilian by reason of the habit of giving and taking orders on the firing line, these men could be quickly trained for any eventuality and the saving of time would be tremendous. The coolness of an experienced rifle or pistol shooter under heat of excitement and his confidence in his ability to do the right thing at the right time is obvious. He practices it every time he goes on the range or into the hunting field. Moreover, the rifle club member would be the only safe bet in a community to have a weapon *and know how to use it* if it were needed.

There are several possible ways for the N. R. A. clubs to best utilize their ability and equipment in this emergency:

1. As Marksmanship Instructors for the State Guard. Although these offers have been rejected in some states it is not unlikely that they would be welcomed in others which have not yet been approached, or which still are being formed.

2. As Marksmanship Instructors for local Police Departments and County Sheriff's forces. It still is true that in many American municipal and county police forces there is either no small arms training or totally inadequate instruction. In many instances there is no uniformity of equipment or inspection of arms to insure their fitness for emergency use.

3. By serving as Small Arms Instructors for men of draft age. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps



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and Coast Guard have frequently stated that the recruit who has received good instruction in small-arms marksmanship can be more quickly trained in the handling of all types of weapons than the recruit who is totally unfamiliar with firearms. The training in proper sight alignment with either metallic or telescopic sights which is fundamental to good scores with any arm has been

found to be more important than ever in the training of men on range finders, for instance, and as gun pointers for guns up to and including the main batteries of battleships. That and the fact that a selectee who had been trained with the rifle as a civilian would require little additional instruction and might even be able to instruct other recruits would mean money and time saving in our military preparations.

4. By serving as special deputies under the local Sheriff or as special officers under the local Chief of Police, for the guarding of local transportation, water and power utilities and similar tasks which in the majority of states will be beyond the physical capabilities of the small and thinly scattered police and State Guard personnel. This could be one of the most important roles that the rifle clubs could play and easily could develop into a permanent fixture. If such a plan were accepted either by the State or local law enforcement agencies the club members could be put through the same rigid schooling that the regular police were required to have. They could be taught everything from mob control to ju-jitsu and entered on the police rolls as qualified auxiliary police for emergency duty.

5. By relieving hard-pressed Government arsenals and commercial ammunition factories in the matter of maintaining adequate supplies of ammunition of various calibers for the training and service use of State Guards, police and private plant protective units. This could be of great importance since the issue of ammunition to State Guard units has been only about ten rounds of .30-caliber ammunition per man, while pistol and revolver ammunition in various calibers is steadily becoming more difficult to obtain as existing commercial stocks are exhausted. Many civilian shooters are thoroughly competent hand-loaders of both metallic and shotgun ammunition. By using their facilities and experience, the empty cases from fired cartridges, and whatever amounts of reloading components could be made available, very good reloaded ammunition could be produced with resultant improvement in training.

Some of the clubs have started independent programs and several of those efforts have evolved into something like St. Petersburg's "Practical Home Guards" in Florida—an entirely workable plan started by "Mike" Bridgland and the Sunshine Rifle and Pistol Club.

Months before the Conscription Bill passed, Bridgland canvassed business and professional men urging them to form classes and allow his club to teach them

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rifle shooting. He had little success at that time, but following passage of the Draft Act he was able to open his Small Arms Training School with an enrollment of more than a hundred. He divided the group, which included men between the ages of 25 and 65, into two classes for easier handling, and scheduled their training period for fifteen weeks. The trainees quickly became interested and without benefit of Government aid bought and borrowed all the necessary equipment.

Instruction consisted of two classes daily. The first steps were dismantling, assembling and nomenclature of the rifle; then the use of the sighting bar, correct sight alignment and aiming. Setting-up exercises to relieve lame muscles, trigger squeeze, and the shooting positions were next in line. Rapid fire in the sitting and prone positions then was taught with the use of dummy cartridges. Knowledge of sight adjustment and use of individual score books came last and then the tyros were allowed to fire live ammunition.

As each pupil completed twenty hours of dry practice, the actual target work began and scores ranging from 40 to 48 of a possible 50 points were turned in and the first class alone qualified more than 90 per cent as marksmen or sharpshooters. The fact that several have already purchased their own small-bore rifles and that 85 of the trainees joined the Sunshine Club attests their earnestness and desire to retain their new-found ability by constant practice. Now these men spend one night each week drilling and studying the manual of arms as practiced by Uncle Sam's new army, under the direction of former army men.

In Santa Barbara, California, a civic leader with an early military background started work on a similar community guard group many months ago. Buell Hammett certainly supplied the spark for this venture, but he lacked facilities. Then he thought of the Santa Barbara Rifle Club and found that it was not only glad to offer its range but to enlist in the Guard and act as rifle instructors.

The Guard bought some rifles and with one instructor from the Santa Barbara Club to every three men of the Guard on the firing line, the Home Guard members are learning the principles of position, breathing, holding and squeezing five nights a week. Already there is a noticeable shrinkage in the size of the average group and a number of men are rapidly graduating from the Marksman class.

Down in Rome, Georgia, there is an example of what can be done in connection with a state-wide program when a hard-working civilian small-bore shooter starts to work. The State Defense Corps of Georgia, commanded by General Lindley W. Camp, is divided into districts, and the 27th District under the command of Major Mark A. Cooper is the pride of the whole organization. You will recognize Cooper as one of our more enthusiastic target shooters.

The 27th District includes 476 officers and men from five counties and if any man leaves the outfit

for army duty Major Cooper guarantees that he will be "a darn good shot." They are working out now with Enfields and are buying some Reising Sub-Machine guns. They are forming reserve platoons of picked men for machine gun and sniper duty. It's a small army in itself with an air raid siren in Rome and automobiles equipped with short wave radios.

Twenty-four members of the Roslyn, N. Y., Rifle and Revolver Club are doing their part as members of three separate regiments of the New York Guard. Many of those who joined early are now officers and all are leaders in the promotion of rifle practice in the organization.

The spirited Corpus Christi Rifle and Pistol Club in Texas has undertaken a varied program. Many of its members are officers of the Texas Guard, and it has donated range facilities to the city for police practice.

Other clubs, like the Potomac Rifle Club in Alexandria and the University of Chicago organization, have offered their ranges and qualified instructors for general public training and the interest displayed has been little short of remarkable.

All of this indicates that the civilian rifleman can and, given an opportunity, *will* take a unique and important part in the American defense picture. He must not be discouraged or unduly disappointed at the "muddling," the delays and the working at cross purposes which have so far characterized almost every phase of our national defense effort. For more than a year, even with bombs falling, England witnessed the same story of official disregard of the potential powers of her civilian riflemen as organized in the National Rifle Association of Great Britain and in the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs. Gradually, order evolved out of chaos and the sportsmen of Great Britain have been given jobs of the type for which they and they alone are properly fitted. In general, the tasks assigned British sportsmen are the tasks which have been suggested by the National Rifle Association to our officials in this country. They are the tasks outlined in this article.

There are indications that a model program may soon be established in at least one of our states, based on the above outline. And, the details having been satisfactorily worked out in one state, it may be anticipated that the plan will quickly be taken up by other commonwealths. It is to this end that the Association is now directing its energies. Meanwhile, the civilian shooters pursuing their hobby of small arms marksmanship; training the rising generation in the fundamentals of straight shooting and group discipline; furthering the cause of better police training; organizing new shooting clubs; creating more adequate range facilities, may feel that they are performing a service to the national defense which in its *fundamental soundness* is neither exceeded nor equalled by any other civilian "defense" activity, regardless of publicity or "official" halo.—RAYMOND J. STAN



# The ROGUE OF RIFT VALLEY

By HOWARD SNYDER

FIRE IN THE ARID, sun-scorched bush-country, just over the escarpment from our ranch buildings, was an anxiety always on our minds during the sizzling heat of the dry season. For months not a drop of rain would fall on the Rift Valley to relieve the intensity of the sun's fury. Miles of stunted mimosa scrub and clumps of sun-yellowed grass, rank, brittle and sun-scorched, awaited only a spark to set it off.

Nothing could have disturbed us more than the long plume of smoke floating over the Valley from the back bush country early that morning, as I rode out on the veldt to secure meat for the herders at the homestead. That was one morning the native labor ate only posho (boiled cornmeal mush), for I rolled my spurs in true Montana fashion and ate up the road in my hurry to get back to the homestead and collect every available native. Quickly each was sent with a wet sack to climb over the escarpment and fight the fire. Our hope was to prevent its descent into the valley.

By the time the men had gotten into the bush, clouds of black smoke rolled over the escarpment and out across the valley. The sun, just risen, was obscured, and the air permeated with the acrid smell of burning bush and grass.

I urged my little gray pony up a path that zigzagged across the series of terraces that made up the escarpment. Each terrace was covered with heavy forest and tropical undergrowth or jungle brush so dense that only by taking a game path could one so much as enter it. Great trees crowded close together, ferns rose to twice the height of a man's head, and creepers wound from tree to tree, matting the interstices with leafy screens. Between the terraces there were volcanic rock, cliffs and ledges.

My gun carrier, with a Gibbs .505 magazine rifle, was supposed to be following somewhere or other. I had not expected to need the big rifle. It had been sent out with me by a Masai herder, not because I wanted it or needed it, but because the rancher wanted me to try it out at

any range on anything or any game that I happened to feel like practicing on. As a matter of fact I had not fired the big rifle all morning and did not expect to, hence my indifference to the whereabouts of the gun carrier. I carried only a little Winchester .32-20—not a powerful cartridge at all, but for small game at ordinary ranges, quite the medicine.

In places the path was so broken with huge rocks that I dismounted and led the pony. We worked our way cautiously across the stones and entered the first strip of forest, where the game path by which I entered was badly overrun with creepers and overhung by branches from the bushes and trees on either side. The path wound through the heat-sodden, mouldering vegetation of the forest in serpentine fashion.

All went well for a hundred yards or more. My pony struggled through the vines and branches slowly as I protected my face with my arms. I heard something tearing through the forest near at hand, but I could see nothing. Whatever it might be, it was strong and big, and could plow through the jungle growth. I tried to hurry on, though for me to move fast through such a pestilential tropical jungle growth was impossible.

Already, I could see that the fire was driving the wild creatures from the bush. The air was full of the swishing of low-hurting wings. Gray hornbills, wood hoopoes, doves and pinkish-gray finches flew from tree to tree. Colies fluttered in the undergrowth, their long brown bodies and plume-like tails seeming to float on the air. A flock of guinea fowls lit on the ground around me, clacking inanely and running every which way with the speed of jackals. I could hear low, wailing cries that I knew to be from wild dogs, and the raucous howl of hyenas, *wbroo-oo-eh-eh*, like fog signals on the sea coast, and the *haugh-haugh* of a leopard. Buck and gazelle frequently broke cover and sought refuge in the forest.

Again, I heard something big in the undergrowth, but could not see it. The growth here was several times as





high as my head and dense beyond anything one sees in our forests in the United States. In the dimly lit forest I could hear limbs being pulled from the trees. I called to my gun carrier, but he did not reply. It began to look as if I might have need of the big rifle. I called again, but could get no response.

Several times I saw wart hogs; one in particular, with head held high, tail stiffened straight over its rump, trotted down a grassy stretch. It was an old boar with white sidewhiskers and tusks so long that they nearly met above its snout.

Presently I found myself in a very interesting situation. I had come upon a cliff between two terraces of forest where there was a slight opening and where the stony ground of the escarpment retarded the growth of the underbrush. Eagles and hawks were numerous in the sky above me, as is always the case near a bush fire. How I came to be looking up at the sky I cannot remember, but somehow or other a great bateleur eagle caught my attention and a few seconds later closed its wings and dropped to earth on the other side of a little clump of bushes not ten steps from me. Almost instantly a snarl of defiance and hate shattered the silence, and not five seconds later the great eagle was struggling upward, its great wings whirling the undergrowth about as if a Kansas whirlwind had struck it. The eagle clutched a baby leopard in its talons. A leopardess leaped after the eagle. She must have leaped fully eight feet toward the bird. The leopardess barely missed bringing down the eagle, and a flurry of feathers swirled down upon her. I could see the eagle's rusty-red rump, his dark-colored back, bright-red feet, and short tail as he fluttered up from the bush.

A moment later the leopardess, holding a second cub in her mouth, shot up the game path in front of me, and I fired at twenty yards with my .32-20. She slumped over to one side, dropped the baby leopard and an instant later flashed toward me, ears flattened and fangs bared. Before I caught my sights, she had left the ground. I fired at her in mid-air and she came down in a heap, stone dead. My bullet had passed through the heart.

The baby leopard could have been little more than a week old. I dropped it into the wet sack which I had brought along with me for firefighting, hung it on the horn of my saddle, tied the dead leopard behind the saddle and went up the path where it entered a second terrace of forest close to the first but much denser.

After awhile the game path led squarely into a mass of undergrowth so dense that neither afoot nor on horseback could it be penetrated. I turned back to retrace my steps, but had not gone far when I found that I had taken the wrong path. It was impossible to see out of the forest to the stony cliffs. I changed to another path and tried to get back to the starting place. On either side, the ferns, vines and bushes grew several times higher than my head. Paths, such as they were, crossed and recrossed.

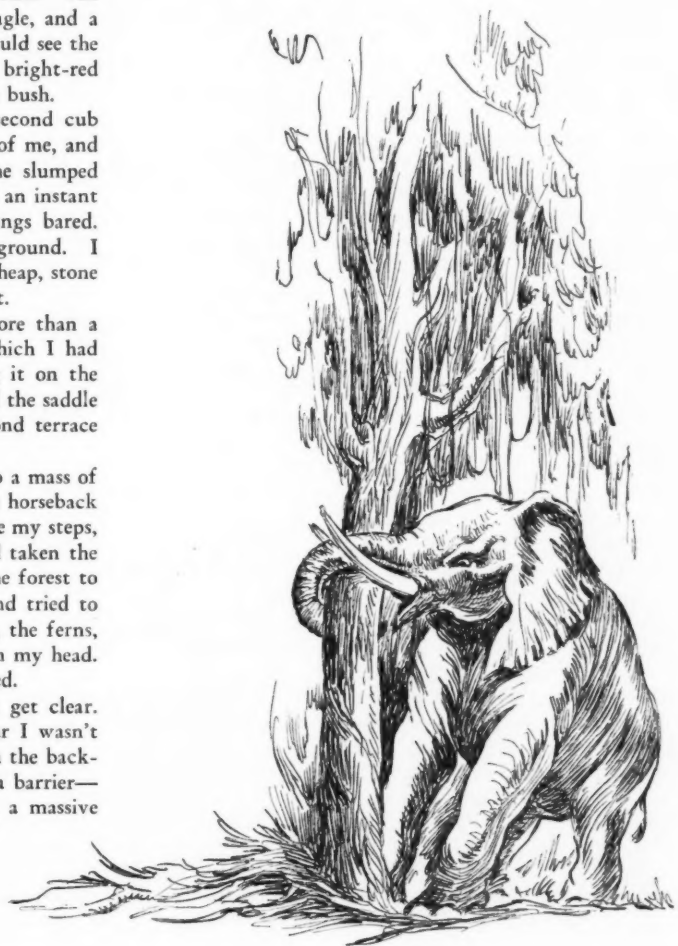
Of course, I knew that I would eventually get clear. The strip of forest was not wide, but thus far I wasn't getting out, and the fire was just beyond me in the back-country bush. Wherever I turned I ran into a barrier—a dense mass of thorny jasmine in one place, a massive cedar, uprooted and fallen to the ground in another. For the time being I was completely lost in the confusion of tropical vegetation in that narrow strip of forest.

I hoped that by turning my pony loose,

instinct would lead him out of the forest, but he only threw up his head, snorted and bolted out of sight in the undergrowth. By this time the smell of smoke and fire in the air was strong. I sat down on the root of a fallen tree, my little Winchester over my shoulder by a sling strap, wondering what in heaven's name to do next. Fortunately, the lost gun carrier managed to find me and I exchanged rifles with him, told him what punishment the rancher usually meted out to a gun carrier who slipped away, and asked him if he knew the way out of the mess into which I had gotten. He told me he could lead me out. My nerves were considerably relieved by the good news.

He had hardly gotten the words out of his mouth when, without the least warning, the whole forest resounded with a terrific, nerve-shattering trumpeting. Elephant! I jumped to my feet and looked in all directions, at the same time emptying my rifle of the soft-nosed cartridges and jamming them into my pocket. I always carried a few full-jackets in my belt. No matter what rifle was sent out, the rancher saw to it that the belt that went with it was supplied with both soft-nosed and full-jacketed loads. Re-loading as hurriedly as possible I ran for a nearby tree that I thought would be small enough to climb and at the same time afford me protection from the elephant.

Again the crashing, air-splitting trumpeting resounded



through the forest. I doubt that anyone ever covered twenty or thirty yards faster than I did in reaching that tree. The screaming was deafening now. Instantly, every other sound in the forest had ceased—the chattering of monkeys, the clacking of guineas, the singing and chirping of birds—every bit of wild life became silent.

Still there came the wild outbursts of elephant noise. Africa is rich in animal cries, but no sound by its wild creatures contains quite the note of challenge as the vibrant trumpeting of an elephant.

On reaching the tree, I glanced back to see how my gun carrier was faring. He was nowhere in sight. He simply had dived into the dense underbrush and sought safety in flight—my little Winchester with him. I know of nothing that a native fears more than an infuriated elephant.

I slung the big rifle over my shoulder by the sling-strap, grabbed some heavy creepers that hung down from the branches and raised my weight three or four feet from the ground, when the whole rope of creepers broke from the limb and I fell to the ground in a pile.

I had taken a few leaps toward another tree when I saw up a game path, perhaps seventy-five yards away, the huge head of an elephant. Ragged ears were out to that great spread of ten or twelve feet that a big bull is capable of, and its trunk waved backward and forward above the undergrowth. Long tusks showed snow white in the dark forest. I had only a glimpse as I tore through the forest at right angles to the elephant. Shrill blasts of squealing continued. An elephant's scream is always terrifying. The bull must have either seen or scented me for it made directly across the forest to cut off my escape.

When I saw the elephant start after me I changed my course and took another game path. The beast was nearly upon me before I could find a tree that I could climb. By this time a pack of native dogs had caught up with the old bull and were giving him no peace. The old bull tore about in his efforts to get a dog but they were too quick for him. It was a mad scramble. By this time I had gotten a little way up the tree and was astride of a limb. I tried to aim on the bull's temple but I was so badly out of breath and shaky that I could not hold on a vital spot. The bull and the dogs kept coming closer and closer, all the time mixed in a mad tangle.

I had barely climbed from the first limb on which I had stopped to rest and gotten well out of reach before the bull reached the tree. I could not see him for limbs and leaves beneath me. Wild thoughts of the death that awaits the victim of an infuriated bull elephant would not stay out of my head. If the creature fails to stamp one to death beneath his great tub-like feet, or grab one in his trunk and beat the ground with him, he will in all likelihood tear his victim limb from limb—throw an arm over his head in one direction and a leg in another!

I kept changing my position in my efforts to see the bull, though I was so terribly out of breath I could not have shot then if I had seen him. The old bull pushed the tree with his massive head. The tree shook and swayed. I could see nothing that was happening on the ground, though I could hear the dogs and feel the weight of the brute in his efforts to break down the tree.

I changed to another limb. From this one I could see the back of the old bull directly beneath me. I clung desperately to the tree, astride the limb, in my efforts to regain sufficient composure to use the big Gibbs .505.

The dogs tired and ran off in the bushes to rest and pant. I waited a little longer. Too much excitement was making me sick, dizzy and weak. I could hear the old bull digging in the ground with its trunk, trying to uproot my tree. There was every chance I would slip into unconsciousness and fall from my perch. I simply had to hang on and wait a little longer—when I desperately wanted to shoot. I could hear the old bull grunting at the base of the tree. Now and then he slapped the ground with his trunk. The air fairly split with his squealing.

But all things must come to an end. My heaving chest finally quieted, and my breath became more normal. I braced my feet on one limb, sat on another and got my back up against the tree trunk. Shooting a rifle as heavy as a Gibbs .505 from a tree was something that I had never done before or ever heard of anyone else doing. I knew that violent death awaited me if I made a mistake, or if the recoil upset my balance. I also knew that violent death awaited me if the tree was uprooted or I was shaken out of it. Every push the elephant gave the tree seemed a little more effective than the last. Every now and then I got a glimpse of a bony back and wrinkled skin. I intended to fire at the bull's backbone.

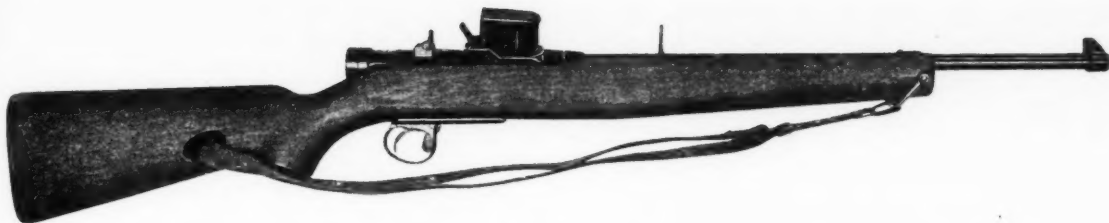
I was still trying to catch a backbone shot when the old bull deliberately left the base of the tree and walked out from under it. He stopped in an opening where I had a clear view of him from the side. I aimed for his temple, about half way between eye and base of ear, and fired. The beast dropped to the ground and lay still. The recoil jerked the rifle to almost a vertical position and jammed me back against the trunk of the tree. For a moment the jar and noise gave my senses a complete blackout. I sat on the limb for what seemed an eternity, waiting to see what the bull would do. He lay still where he fell.

Not long after I had dropped the bull, I was surprised to see Old Gin, a trusted Masai from the ranch, ride up on my pony. He had found it at the manyatta or barnlot gate on returning from a distant part of the ranch. Old Gin had managed to follow my trail through the forest. The fire, he told me, had been stopped between the stony cliffs beyond the outer terrace of forest, and the dead leopard, the cub and my .32-20 Winchester had been left in my banda or hut. He was as much surprised at finding an elephant at the base of the tree as I had been on hearing that first squealing.

The elephant was a rogue bull, old and bony, an outcast from a herd, and was no doubt on migration to the Lorain swamps where thousands upon thousands go every year in the dry season.

The mere fact that such a colossal animal should be abroad upon the earth was amazing to me. But there he was, tons heavy, possibly seventy-five years old. His ears were ragged, his cheeks sunken. He had lived a long while, and in his old age had met death because of his revengeful nature. An old rogue bull is dangerous beyond any other of Africa's wild animals.

I mounted my pony and Old Gin led the way out on foot. Soon we were back at the homestead recounting our experience. Immediately the natives set off for the elephant carcass and the long job of cutting it up to get it back to the manyatta. They were overjoyed—the diet of posho would end that day after all. Now they could gorge themselves on meat—tons of it. The tusks would have to be turned in, for I had no license and had fired in self-defense.



# The ARMY GETS A NEW RIFLE

By MAJOR E. H. HARRISON, Ord., U. S. A.

IT IS TRUE THAT OUR ARMY has the best military pistol in the world, and also true that a certain percentage of men attain real skill in its use. But this does not change the fundamental fact that the pistol is generally ineffective in average hands. Yet by virtue of numbers if nothing else, the pistol is important. Not less than 55% of the officers and men of our Army are armed with it. The efficiency of the arm which is the means of immediate defense to so large a part of our individual soldiers is no small matter.

The above two facts are brought sharply to a head by a third fact, which is that in modern warfare there is no shallow front line of actual combatants behind which one is safe from physical encounters. In war as now fought the combat zone may be fifty or a hundred miles deep, and anyone in it may suddenly be in deadly struggle. For such needs the pistol alone is simply not enough.

It is no solution to arm everyone with the service rifle. Ammunition carriers, artillerymen, motorcyclists and many others have each their primary missions, to which personal arms are a secondary consideration. The infantry rifle is just what it was designed to be—a full-power weapon suited to be the primary weapon of the foot soldier. Equipping all others with it would result either in their being unwarrantably burdened in the execution of their duties, or in their failing to carry it at all times on their persons and hence at some time of need failing to have it. Nor is it a solution to use the sub-machine gun universally. Though shorter than the regulation rifle it is not lighter, and its effective range in most hands is such that an enemy at two or three hundred yards is in no serious danger from it.

Recognizing these conditions, the War Department nearly a year ago formulated the characteristics of a new weapon. These visualize a very light, short rifle capable of being carried or kept at hand almost continuously by men engaged in their regular duties. Under such use, every ounce and every inch count. It was required to be accurate and effective to at least 300 yards. A new small caliber-.30 cartridge, intended to use a 110-grain bullet at 1800 to 2000 feet per second, was designed and produced. Consideration was given to whether the new arm should be hand operated or self-loading, and the latter decided on.

Specifications therefore called for a semiautomatic rifle for the new round which should weigh (with 5-round magazine and light sling) not more than 5 pounds, to be provided with magazines up to 50 rounds (later changed to 20), to be as simple and reliable as possible, easily oper-

ated by hand if necessary, and as accurate as the service rifle up to 300 yards. (It was also required that the rifle be capable of full-automatic fire, but after the proving ground test described below this requirement was eliminated in favor of semiautomatic fire only.) The manner of functioning was *not* prescribed, what was wanted being results. Several entirely different types of mechanisms were actually tested.

A program of strenuous proving ground tests was laid out, much like the long-standard tests for service semiautomatic rifles. These included (besides the usual detailed descriptions and photographs) firings for accuracy, for recoil, for functioning in dust and in rain, and for functioning when held pointed up or down and when held loosely. A 5000-round endurance test was required, 500 of these being fired full-automatically.

The normal procedure in the development of a new weapon includes a proving ground test of the most promis-

Here, in their actual size, are the three U. S. small-arms cartridges: .30-'06 M-2 (left); .30 self-loader (center); .45 A. C. P. On the right is one of the new short rifle cartridges broken down to show powder charge and bullet shape. (From N.R.A. cartridge collection)





ing designs, followed by a service test of the survivors. In this case the additional step was taken of the appointment of a special committee on which were represented all the principal branches of the Army having to do with the new weapon, to supervise its development and recommend as to its adoption. It was further decided to make the fullest possible use of private enterprise in this development.

The above information on specifications and tests (but much fuller than space permits here) was therefore sent to all firms and individuals who so far as known might be able to actually produce such a rifle for test. Five rifles were submitted by commercial concerns and individuals and one by Springfield Armory. These rifles have now been tested at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. The last-named may be described.

The rifle submitted by the Springfield Armory is shown in Figure 1. It is gas operated, with a new breech mechanism invented for the occasion. Its weight is 4.91 pounds and its length overall is  $34\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

This rifle was the only one to meet the prescribed weight, and did so with a very sturdy action and stock and using a barrel of full weight 18 inches long. Its total of 44 parts is less than that of any other rifle in the competition. It has a much smaller number of small parts and is more quickly and easily stripped and assembled than any other. It is the only one with a successful 50-round magazine, and the only one except one with a successful 20-round magazine. It completed the test with no breakages of any kind, only one other doing so, and did so more quickly and with fewer malfunctions

(the best photograph available) the 5-round magazine is shown on the rifle; one of 20 rounds would stand up considerably more. It was thought by some that this would be an undesirable obstruction to the field of view while the gun was being used. During the proving ground test this did not appear to be the case, but it is possible that in the service test it may be found undesirable. This construction is not in accordance with traditional rifle forms, but before the reader forms an opinion it may be worth while to note why the designer put the magazine where it is. Aside from mechanical reasons which make a side or top magazine preferable to a bottom one, it should be observed that from the standpoint of the shooter it is much easier to load a rifle at the top than underneath. While in contrast to modern foreign weapons our shoulder arms feed from below, nevertheless nearly all of them load at the top. With separate box magazines such as all these light rifles employ, bottom feed involves the acceptance of bottom loading. During these light rifle tests the removal of empty and the insertion of loaded bottom magazines was a visibly awkward operation. The great majority after using this rifle a day or more preferred the magazine where it is. However, to meet all possible situations resulting from the coming service test, a supply of these rifles with bottom magazine as well as of those in the present form will be made up.

The rifle is very easily field-stripped. There is not much more to do to disassemble it completely. The parts would be easy to make by modern manufacturing methods. The rather novel design of the gas cylinder can be seen.



Field-stripping the new rifle requires handling a minimum of parts

than any other. The recoil is light and the rifle is quickly returned to the target.

Aside from a sear construction that made accidental discharge possible (soon corrected) and difficulty of holding the rifle on the target in full-automatic fire due to the speed of the action, the only feature of this rifle that was materially objected to is its top feed. The magazine is attached nearly to the top of the receiver at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the vertical, and ejection is downward. On page 13

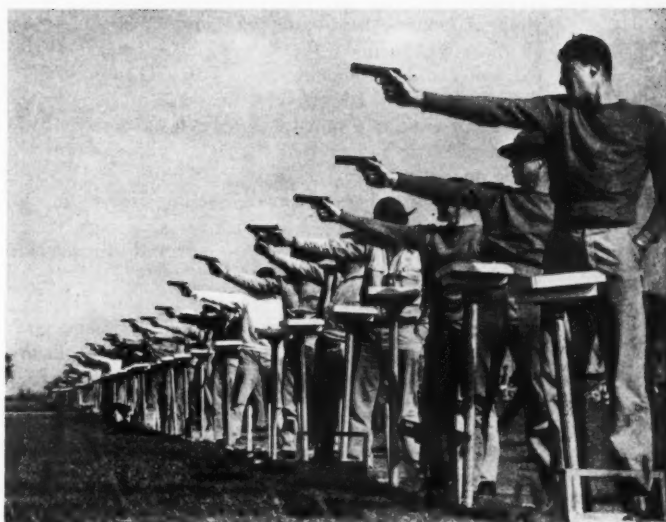
The piston is not much more than a button fixed to the barrel, and the cylinder is a cup on the end of the operating rod. These parts are therefore at hand for wiping whenever the rifle is cleaned, but since the ammunition is non-corrosive there is no occasion to do so unless one feels that he just can't help it.

Service testing remains to be done on those rifles which may be considered most suitable. This will be carried out as soon as the necessary supply of rifles can be made up.



# THE .45 Automatic AT THE *National Matches*

By CAPT. CHARLES G. RAU, U. S. A.



SINCE 1920, WHEN the .45 Automatic pistol, the official side arm of the U. S. Military Services, was first included in the National Match program as a qualified gun for team competition, this excellent handgun has received more and more attention from the target shooters. At the same time it has increased the well-founded respect and admiration of military ordnance as well as that of the casual pistol handler. This year, again, the .45 Automatic, as a regularly issued Service gun or in its remodeled form, will play an important part in the decision of national honors for the target-shooting experts.

This fact, coupled with the recent announcement of the War Department relating to the substitution from a tactical standpoint of this weapon for a light rifle, makes a review of this thoroughly tested handgun of timely interest.

In the constantly soaring all-time high scores, the many new national records being placed on the record books, the .45 Automatic has accounted for much more than its share. This indicates not only the improved target accuracy for the gun itself but that the adoption of it by the pistol clan is well established.

According to teachings of the Infantry School the .45 Automatic is not suited to the purposes of collective action. It cannot compare with the rifle in accuracy or combat usefulness and will generally be used only in an emergency against personnel at close range.

Though at first but few men of an infantry regiment carried pistols, the effectiveness of the arm in trench and close fighting encountered by American Expeditionary Forces during the last World War proved the desirability of more extensive issue. The pistol rendered a splendid account of itself during the World War, for in the hands of pistol-shooting American troops it was a deadly weapon as compared to the smaller calibers relied on by officers of foreign armies, who regarded the pistol as more of an ornamental side-arm than a military weapon.

In 1892 the Army decided to make a change in the Service side-arms and adopted the .38-caliber revolver. The greater convenience and speed of loading over the old side-arms from which the empty shells had to be extracted, plus the double-action feature, made the change desirable.

The board which recommended the adoption of the .38 caliber said that the stopping power was inferior to that of the .45, but was probably sufficient, and that this would not be known until actual experience was had with these revolvers in war. This experience came in the Spanish-American War and later in the Philippine Insurrection, and the .38 caliber was found wanting.

Consideration of the facts thus revealed finally led to the adoption of the Colt "New Service .45 Caliber Revolver" for arming the troops in the Philippines. The Army called these revolvers the "Model of 1909."

Soon thereafter the Automatic Pistol was introduced, and the Ordnance Department instituted numerous tests of the new arms. These tests finally eliminated all but the Luger, Savage and the Browning.

The Luger was later eliminated, and a further test between the Savage .45 and an improved Colt .45 designed especially to meet the requirements of the Army as indicated by the first Service test, resulted in the Colt .45 Caliber Automatic pistol being adopted by the Army in 1911 as the United States Service side-arm for both the Army and the Navy.

Though the name "Automatic" as applied to the auto-loading pistols is a misnomer, the term is used here because of the accepted use of the name by the public and by the War Department.

The Automatic pistol meets the requirements of a military weapon. It is a powerful and accurate weapon. It weighs two pounds and seven ounces. The bullet has an initial velocity of 802 feet per second and striking energy ranging from 329 foot-pounds at the muzzle to 283 foot-pounds at 100 yards. At 100 yards it will penetrate 5.5 inches of white pine, and a penetration of only 1 inch in white pine corresponds to a dangerous wound.

## The .45 as Issued

About 1926 The Colt Company introduced certain improvements in the pistol (M1911). These were first to lengthen the horn on the grip safety to prevent pinching or cutting the hand when the hammer is thrown to the rear by the recoil. This was not the case with early samples of this model, as it had a short hammer spur which did not strike the hand, but as usual with new

weapons someone has to suggest improvements, and one of them was to make the hammer spur longer, so that the gun could be more easily cocked. Then followed a short and knurled trigger face, the shape of the grip was altered by making a raised knurled trigger-housing to fit the hand better and prevent slippage, a clearance cut was made on the receiver for the trigger-finger, and lastly a widened front sight and a corresponding rear sight. Of these improvements, the first three parts are interchangeable with the old M1911. As improved the pistol is called the M1911 A1.

The Colt Automatic pistol, Government Model, is without a doubt the finest heavy-caliber automatic pistol in the world, providing to our armed forces a light, handy, easily carried, rifled firearm that combines rapidity of fire with considerable striking and killing power. For the average soldier its effective range is very short, usually not more than 25 yards. It has a maximum range of about 1,600 yards. The gun can be taken completely down without the use of tools.

Jams with this gun may be caused by abuse of the magazine. When trouble is experienced with the feeding of the weapon it is advisable to get a new magazine. However, it is not to be inferred from this that the magazines are delicate, for such is not true. They will stand a great deal of misuse without giving trouble. In very dusty climates it is advisable to disassemble the gun and wipe all parts dry of oil, as dust mixed with oil will cause malfunctions. The largest percentage of other malfunctions with the gun is due to the unauthorized efforts of *would-be gunsmiths*. One of the largest faults of this last nature is reduction of the trigger pull to below 5 pounds. Because this is done there is danger of the jarring action of the mechanism causing the hammer to slip off the sear and follow the slide forward with a resultant misfire. I have known the guns to have a trigger pull as low as approximately  $3\frac{3}{4}$  or 4 pounds and operate satisfactorily for some time; but just when least expected a malfunction likely occurred.

An expert pistol shot, beginning with the pistol empty but with loaded magazines at hand, shooting at a range of 25 yards and at a target 2 by 6 feet, has fired 21 times in 28 seconds and made a total of 21 hits within a mean radius of 5.85 inches.

Why our armed forces are today equipped with the .45-caliber Automatic has already been explained. It is generally understood, and truthfully so, that shooting the Automatic is more difficult to learn than it is with the revolver. This is due principally to the difference in balance, the factor of having a recoil mechanism, and the line of sight being considerably higher than the grip, including a shorter sight base. These things combined require considerable attention to a different grip, stance, and position than employed when shooting the revolver, which, if slighted, permit a different position at each shot causing irregular shooting. Yet upon proper handling of this weapon and confidence in its capabilities may some day rest the life of the individual armed with it.

An additional factor which must be considered is that in firing the caliber-.45 ball cartridge (M1911) as issued to the using services one encounters a more powerful recoil shock and a considerably louder report in firing than is found in shooting other hand weapons.

It is undoubtedly because of these things that encouragement is given the use of this arm through the National

Match program. Suitable as it is for target accuracy, interest and enthusiasm for the gun has been stimulated and maintained among the civilians as well as the military by the National Individual Pistol Match and the National Pistol Team Match. In these matches it is required that only the .45 as issued, and Service ammunition, be used.

Excellence in marksmanship is further recognized in the military service—Regular Army, National Guard, or Organized Reserves—by awarding the "Army Team Badge" to those actually representing designated branches in the National Pistol Team Match.

#### Remodeling for a Target Arm

The advantages of remodeling the .45 for a regular target arm have been conclusively proven by the achievements made and records established by some of the nation's outstanding individual shots and teams of today.

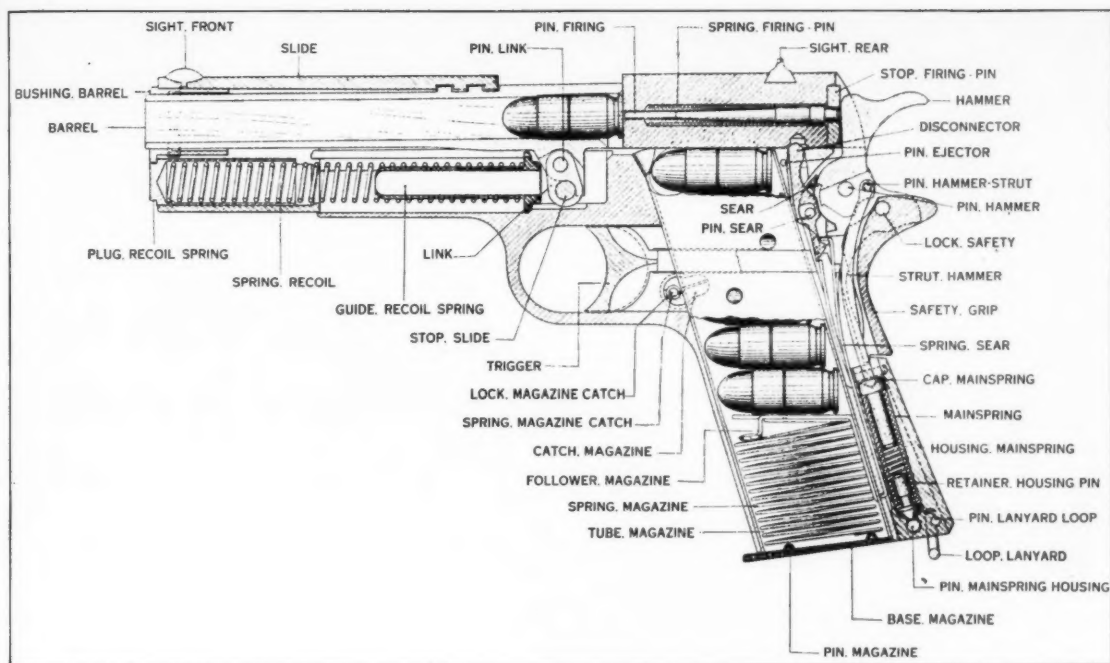
Of course for target purposes, the greatest possible accuracy is desirable. To obtain this, many features existing in a military arm are sacrificed. Delicate adjustable sights are employed, longer sight bases are sought, the trigger pull is reduced, trigger stops to limit the movement of the trigger rearward when it is pressed are employed, the charge in the ammunition is reduced, different molds for ammunition are wanted so that no possible error can be made in scoring a target, etc.—most all of these and other modifications to suit the whims and tastes of the individual shooter. The best and most experienced shots will, however, be careful to keep the modification of all their arms within the rules and regulations of the various national competitions, in order that they may be used in annual and other important events.

There is no question, and I say this from personal experience as well as quite extensive personal observation, that there are certain refinements in remodeling the .45 for a regular target gun that are essential for success in competition in matches restricted to the weapon today.

The trigger pull, as with any good target gun, should have the smallest possible travel, be free of all surplus movement and binding, and be smooth and positive. The trigger pull should be not less than  $4\frac{1}{4}$  pounds and preferably not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

Delicate adjustable sights are not needed with the .45 nor is an increased length in sight base required. It is of considerable advantage, however, to have sights of sufficiently large dimensions to be clearly seen and readily defined. The Patridge type front sight of  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch width with a correspondingly raised rear sight with the square notch is of considerable advantage. Sights of this dimension provide the desired features as stated above and reduce errors in canting the gun as well as to reduce that old mental hazard of magnification of one's errors in sighting and aiming.

As for trigger stops, they are in most cases not interchangeable and are the source of more grief than any other refinement. There are two principal types of trigger stops most generally used by .45 competition shooters today. First of these might be called the "blocking method" of eliminating back slap. This is accomplished in one of two ways. One, in which the forward projection on the upper part of the grip safety is built out so that it contacts the rear cross bar of the trigger as soon as the sear releases the hammer. The second manner is to block the movement between the rear part of the forward end of the trigger and the safety release. The result in both cases is



to prevent further rearward movement of the trigger as soon as the hammer is released. The second method employed to acquire this end might be termed a "hold back device". It consists of a spring device added to the trigger in rear of the forward face of the trigger and in front of the clip release by which the trigger pressure exerted remains constant before, during and after firing. This latter method does have a decided advantage over the blocking method in that no spasmodic muscular reaction results from pressure being placed on the trigger as a result of the gun firing, thus reducing "flicks" in the gun at the instant it goes off. In the "blocking method" pressure exerted on the trigger comes to a sudden stop at the instant the gun goes off, or very shortly thereafter, causing a somewhat convulsive muscular reaction tending to cause the gun to "flick".

Specifications called for in government contracts allow for considerably more tolerance between moving parts due to the necessity for interchangeability of parts in a military arm. With target arms such tolerances are not entirely desirable due to the resultant loss in accuracy. Some very ingenious expedients have been used to reduce to a minimum the wear on these parts which operate and hold the barrel in position.

Gunsmiths specializing on accuracy jobs on the .45 are unanimous in that the relationship between the barrel, slide, and sights with the gun must be constant, or as nearly constant as possible, for each and every shot fired. To accomplish this, first the slide is tightened on the frame (receiver) of the gun, then a closer fitting between the barrel and bushing is obtained by first accurately grinding the barrel to a truly round surface (usually about .003" smaller in diameter than issued), excepting that portion at the muzzle-end in contact with the bushing which is ground only enough to assure a positive fit between the bushing and barrel when gun is in battery. The barrel is then assembled to the slide at the muzzle-end by a tool steel bushing closely fitted (not

tightly fitted) into the slide and accurately ground to fit the barrel. Sufficient clearance between the bushing and barrel is provided to prevent freezing and expansion.

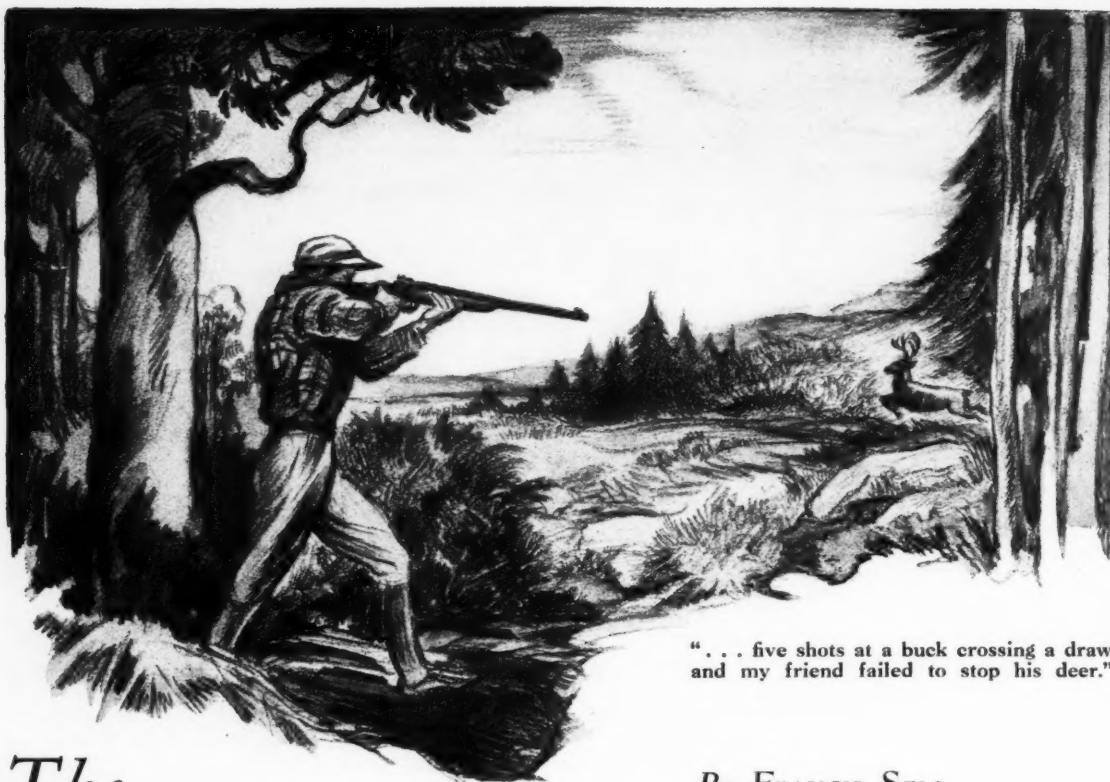
The barrel extension is then built out to eliminate all end and side play. A hand made and closely fitted tool steel link is then fitted to the barrel extension to insure the barrel positively locking into the barrel locking recesses of the slide for each shot. The only function which the link has is to move the barrel up and down to lock or unlock the barrel and slide. Another means of accomplishing this is a vertical spring fixed to the recoil spring guide and seated at the bottom in a longitudinal recess cut in the receiver. This causes the rear end of the barrel to snap into the locked position. Theoretically this insures the same relative position of the barrel and slide for each shot fired. This spring device is so arranged that it causes the forward end of the barrel to similarly be forced upward against the barrel bushing.

Both these means of improving the accuracy of the gun for target purposes, provide for the least amount of friction possible in the gun during the operation of recoil. It goes without saying that proper lubrication of the gun is important. A test was made on the guns used by the U. S. Infantry Team the last three years and it was found that in different seasons of the year and in different geographical localities, different weights of oils used in lubricating the guns was quite an important factor.

As a result of these efforts, and the ever-increasing popularity of the .45 in match competitions, we see scores with it fast approaching those possible with smaller-calibered handguns. Such scores as are now commonplace in tournaments were unbelievable two years ago.

This is the position then which the .45 has in the National Match picture: the Automatic Pistol in its modified form, representing the gunsmith's art and the skill of its handlers; the standard Service arm with its reliability and accuracy as issued, proving the confidence a marksman may well have in the weapon for military purposes.





"... five shots at a buck crossing a draw and my friend failed to stop his deer."

*The*

By FRANCIS SELL

## BUCK THAT GOT AWAY

LAST AUTUMN I HAD a young man with me on his first deer hunt. I watched him shoot five shots at a buck crossing a draw. It was a typical piece of cover, affording an easy shot. The ground was covered with fern, a few windfalls were scattered about and the light was subdued by a growth of small firs. There are hundreds of old woods-wise hunters who would have broken that deer's neck neatly. My young friend failed to stop his deer. He failed because he wasn't prepared for the type of shooting he had to do in the woods.

I am sure he could have beaten me at long-range target shooting, because he lived and dreamed targets, but the thousands of rounds of ammunition he had shot on the range never prepared him to take a running deer in thick cover. In fact, I think his target work was more a hindrance than a help. Certainly it instilled habits of shooting which must be overcome before he could be a finished woods shot. Too many of those thousands of shots were fired in the prone position, where the range was known and the target stationary.

My young friend used the range method of sighting, quite naturally—getting on the target and carefully squeezing the trigger. But in the meantime his target did not wait. And of course he had to shoot standing. With this combination of circumstances, he had about as much success as I would if I walked up to the six-hundred-yard line on the range, snapped my deer rifle to my shoulder and fired at the target eighteen hundred feet away.

Trigger control of course plays as large a part in woods hunting as in range work. It must not, though, be the same deliberate process in the game field that it may be on the indoor range. Much may be learned by the target shooter of value later in the woods, but what he learns on the range must be adapted to the woods if it is to be of value rather than a handicap. Probably nothing could in greater measure give this balance to the target shot who also takes his hunting seriously than a fair percentage of informal range shooting and "plinking" at moving objects mixed in with his paper-target punching.

Afterward we were talking about deer shooting in the woods, a subject which he had never given thought to, except to hope he would see a legal deer.

"What place in his stride did you plan to take that deer?" I asked. He looked surprised.

"Is there a best place to take them?"

"Sure, there's always a best way of doing everything. There's a best method of shooting on a range, and a best method of taking a running deer in the woods. Unfortunately, one type of shooting does not prepare the rifleman for the other, or the problem would be much simplified. The best time and place to have taken that deer was when he was most stable in reference to his background."

"Oh, yeah? With that old buck bouncing around like a chicken with his head cut off, I'd like to know just when he was most stable in reference to his background."

"Ninety per cent of the bouncing around was in your



own head," I pointed out. "If you had no rifle and had stood quietly watching that deer cross the draw you would have seen just how slowly he was moving. You would have noticed the evenly spaced jumps he was making, the rhythm of his movements. But you were too excited. The only thing you could think of was that he might escape. An old hunter would have taken that deer just as he touched the ground. That's the instant when the hunter has no upward or downward movement to contend with, and very little forward movement—only an instant, but sufficient for the hunter who has schooled himself in snapshooting!"

Take a pencil and paper, draw a line indicating the high bounces of the last deer you jumped in the woods, and you will see why this is so.

Sometimes due to the heavy fern and brush, it so happens that the deer does not afford a clear target when he is on the ground. Then the hunter must take his shot at the highest point of the jump. At this time the upward movement is spent, the downward movement has not begun and the hunter has only the forward movement to contend with. If you have ever shot at a target thrown up in the air, you know that you are more apt to score if the rifle comes on the mark just as the target reaches its highest point. The same thing applies to a racing deer which cannot be taken on the ground.

This type of shooting takes split-second timing, and proper timing means constant practice, in season and out, with the kind of rifle used for hunting deer. The hunter must be so expert with his rifle that he does not have to think about firing. The instant the sights are on the mark the rifle should fire without the hunter being conscious of touching the trigger. All trigger slack should be taken care of as the rifle is brought to the shoulder. The same holds true for the safety. The rifle should be carried with the safety on, or at half cock if it is a hammer gun, but when the piece is snapped to the shoulder it should be ready to fire.

There is only one method of getting on a running target, and getting on it correctly. The hunter never takes his eyes off the game while he is snapping the rifle to his shoulder. When the rifle is brought up the eye should be looking through the sights at the point of aim, and the rifle fired at this instant. Quite obviously there is no time for a slow deliberate let-off, but rather as if the hunter had willed the shot, without being conscious of any of the actions he went through in order to fire.

True, there is a fraction of time when one is "feeling" for the point of aim with the front sight. This fraction of time is reduced in proportion to the fit of the rifle for offhand shooting. It has been my experience that one's best aim in snapshooting is one's first aim. This first "bead" has purpose and clarity. Any hesitation at this point is fatal. The inertia of the rifle, after it has been brought to the shoulder, causes it to remain on the target an instant. It is then that the piece should be discharged.

One must have a rifle which fits for offhand snapshooting. A rifle may be stocked perfectly for prone range work, but when it comes to shooting this same rifle in the brush, faults are often to be found. American hunting rifles have been influenced too much in design by the target-shooting fraternity, and have suffered in this respect. A rifle for offhand snapshooting should have the feel and handling qualities of a shotgun designed for upland game birds.

There is one sure method of finding out if a rifle is stocked properly for offhand snapshooting: take a small piece of cardboard about an inch and a half in diameter, cut a hole in it and slip it over the barrel midway between the front and rear sight in such a manner that you can still see your target when the rifle is brought to the shoulder, but cannot use your sights for aiming. Select a mark about seventy-five feet distant, which has a good background to stop any wild shots, and with your eyes on the target, snap the rifle to your shoulder and fire. If the rifle is properly stocked for snapshooting you should have little trouble in placing five shots in an eight-inch circle.

With a rifle properly stocked, and with a reasonable amount of skill, the hunter does not need an excessively powerful rifle for woods hunting. No amount of killing power can take the place of skillful hunting and gun handling. I have known hunters whom I considered amply armed for deer with a .25-20; others were under-armed with a .30-'06. I have helped track deer wounded with every caliber from .25-20 to .300 Magnum. Out of it all comes one certain fact: the best rifle for any kind of game is the one which will kill cleanly. For woods hunting where the range is always short there is no need for a moose rifle when the game is deer.

My preference is for a lever-action rifle, and I am fortunate in finding the Model 64 Winchester fits me like a custom-made job. Last season I used three cartridges in filling my license with two deer. The action of this rifle is simple and easily mastered. It is light and portable in thick cover. Carrying it loaded and at half cock, I can get it into action faster than any rifle I have ever used. Of course this does not mean you should throw away your bolt-action, automatic or pump-action and get a lever-action for woods hunting. Actions are a matter of preference. The bolt-action is decidedly not too slow for woods hunting. Neither, for that matter, is the automatic too fast, if you have the skill to use it.

Regardless of the kind of action, I number among my hunting friends at least one individual who is skilled with each, and can make it say "meat in the pot" snapshooting. They show up each autumn at my ranch in Western Oregon and get their deer. They are woods-hunting cranks and come armed with bolts, levers, automatics and pump-actions. The only thing their rifles have in common is that the stocks are designed for offhand snapshooting and not prone target work.

Sights are almost as diverse as the rifles they carry. Some use a peep, others follow the English idea of using an open bar rear sight. Still others depend on a low-powered scope. The best of the different sights, according to collective opinion, is the one a hunter can bring into action the fastest. I use a medium-size gold bead front sight, and a large aperture rear peep—for me a very effective combination.

As an understudy for my Model 64 Winchester deer rifle, I use a Marlin M-39 lever-action .22. This rifle is stocked like a Winchester, carries the same sighting equipment, and has the same trigger pull. I use it on varmints during the summer, shooting mostly from the standing position. This rifle also gets many summer workouts snapshooting at thrown targets. When autumn rolls around and I take to the woods with my deer rifle, all this summer shooting adds up to no cripples. And I know I have fulfilled one of the obligations I owe the game—clean kills.

# UNDER THE RED STAR

## Part II: Russian Army Equipment

THE WEEKS OF WAR IN RUSSIA have created more confusion in American circles than among the units of the German Army. The average citizen sees the ridiculed, clanking, wheezing Russian steam-roller of the Finnish Campaign undergoing a journalistic metamorphosis and emerging a veritable citadel—a bastion of democracy, invulnerable against the hitherto invincible blows of Nazi land might. The average citizen is puzzled. He need not be. Since the beginning of the Russo-German war, the salient facts about the real Red Army have been defined with ever-increasing clarity. They combine to re-assert an old axiom of our Army. That axiom declares that only a well-trained, well-balanced army can achieve any success against another well-trained, well-balanced army. Tanks and planes are not enough. There must be troops aplenty of every kind, and—most important—a miraculous abundance of all types of matériel. In such a war, tanks and planes do play their part. The real decision, however, devolves upon the infantry-artillery team. Untroubled by the bias of an un-military public and Congress, in its 20 years of national militarization the Red Army has been built upon the foundation of this basic principle.

The result has been the most successful stand to date against the German Army, and without doubt the best mass military performance in modern Russian history. For the first time since September, 1939, the machine has disappeared from the star war role. In its place has emerged—as protagonist—the stolid Russian infantryman; and, as antagonist, the fanatical German of the line infantry division.

Last month THE RIFLEMAN told the story of the rifle—the basic weapon of this Red infantryman. It showed how, though the tank and the plane and the motor were popularized, emphasis on the rifle was retained. A strong point was made as regards Russian rifle training of large civilian groups—a point since underlined by the many German pictures and reports of troublesome sniper and guerilla activity on the deep, ill-defined fronts. Likewise the fact was stressed that the rifle was simple—for ease of production, training, and maintenance. Also, the rifle was national in character—not a result of stampeding after foreign fad or fancy.

These principles—simplicity, quantity and adaptability to national character—underlie the multitudinous Red Russian developments in other arms. Always, however, the ultimate rule is a corollary of the first principle: standardization for quantity production.

The above principles are particularly true of the automatic arms which have been furnished to the tremendous mass of Red infantry divisions. In this field national genius has received special stress, and as a result the development of such weapons has lain largely within the nation. Indeed, it is attributable almost entirely to two men.

Of these two and their designs, Vasili Alexeyevich Degtyarov and his light machine gun deserve first men-

### CONCLUDING GARRETT UNDERHILL'S SURVEY OF THE SOVIET ARMY

tion. His was the first fully successful Red automatic weapon. Moreover, his has been the gun incorporated in the nine-man infantry squad, furnishing fire support to the eight rifles therein.

It must be understood that Degtyarov is no politician or over-zealous, bright-eyed young Stakanovite. He is a Russian who from the age of 11 has been making small arms. Born near the ancient Tula Arsenal south of Moscow, he entered the Tula plant to carry on his father's work the year the Model 1891 rifle was adopted. Though his labors were interrupted by Army service as a private, he managed even then to ground himself further in automatic arms. Wangling a position at the Oranienbaum Military School west of present-day Leningrad, he was able to participate in the tests of foreign machine guns like the Maxim and Madsen. Back at Tula later, he added ballistics to his accomplishment under the tutelage of the father of modern Russian small arms, Fyodorov, whom he assisted in the development of the Model 1908 cartridge. Shortly thereafter, local development, never encouraged, was completely stopped by the World War. Sensing the dissatisfaction with a régime that smothered native genius, when the Reds took over they at once appealed to government designers, and seem to have won them over by allowing them free rein. Fyodorov was put in charge of small arms design and development for the new Red Army, and he in turn permitted Degtyarov full license to work out a gun he had already planned. Before the Revolutionary Military Council was dissolved he had his test model, which was given its initial trials by both the present Marshal Budyonny and Defense Commissar Voroshilov. After various modifications, the gun was accepted in 1927. Since then, lighter in form, it has been made the standard tank machine gun.

Chiefly for this labor, Degtyarov has received rewards and honors which compare unfavorably with our treatment of Browning and Garand. Degtyarov has been given a car as a personal present from Defense Commissar Voroshilov, the Orders of Lenin and of the Red Star, a gift of 50,000 roubles from the government, and on his 60th birthday, January 3, 1940, the title of "Hero of the Socialist Labor," supplemented by a personal telephone call to convey the congratulations of Josef Stalin.

To the casual observer it hardly appears that Vasili Alexeyevich deserves all these honors if they are to be entirely based on his development of the Degtyarov light machine gun. This device is not a very impressive weapon. In fact, the only points which would appear to recommend it are its rugged simplicity, for essentially the Degtyarov (pronounced *Déck-ter-off*) is an uncomplicated gun functioning on the gas principle. The bolt is operated by a long piston, which receives its impetus from a gas cylinder taking gas from a port about eight inches short of the muzzle. Cocking the piece by pulling back this operating rod is one of the features about which gunners



Russian arms must be designed to function in extreme cold. Simplicity characterizes the gas-operated Degtyarov light machine-gun (above), whose fire serves as support for the eight rifles in each Russian infantry squad. Rifle in background is M-1930 7.63-mm. Mosin.



The Tokarev (right), an air-cooled, recoil-operated gun, retains the heavy, clumsy shield of its predecessor, the old 1910 Maxim. Sleds adapt nearly all Russian infantry weapons to the deep snows of the sub-Arctic Soviets



A 76-mm. Model-1928 infantry gun, shown during maneuvers just before the outbreak of the Russo-German war. The gun is tended by a six-man crew, of which only five are visible. This gun, with high, rubber-tired wheels, is typical of the newest artillery Russians have



complain. A handle protruding from below the receiver frame has to be grasped with the right hand and pulled back about half a foot till the bolt catches.

The heavy barrel is flanged for air cooling and is sheathed for two-thirds of its length. Locked by some 1½ inches of interrupted screw, the barrel can easily be removed by fitting a wrench into two grooves just short of the muzzle and flash-hider and giving a quarter turn to the right.

A poor feature is the broad, flat 49-round pan magazine. To load, the gunner takes a pressed paper or metal pan from the six-pan wood or metal ammunition boxes. Next he inserts the pan's U-prong into a catch atop the barrel grillwork, letting the pan fall in place. Finally, he pulls back a locking catch on the rear of the sight base—in later models controlled by a lever hanging off the right side of the gun.

In firing, the pan bottom remains fixed, only the top revolving to drop the cartridges through a hole in the pan floor at the rear. For antiaircraft purposes, tracer visible up to 1,000 meters is alternated with normal M-1908 ammunition, the tracer being so marked on the pan.

For such antiaircraft work, limited for rifle and Degtyarov to planes no higher than 500 meters, use is made of the ordinary front sight—a coarse bead protected by dog-ears—and of the rear sight, which is very similar to that of the rifle. No windage is provided, though for AA work the squad leader is furnished an X-shaped computer to figure ranges and leads.

Ordinarily the gunner fires prone. Unaided by a hinged butt-plate, he has to hold the butt up and against the shoulder with his left hand, cheek resting on the stock.

**Standard sub-machine gun of the Russians is a modified form of the German Bergmann with vertical drum magazine. These troops are parading in Moscow's great Red Square**



For fire in movement, both sling-ends fasten to the front swivel, the loop resulting being passed over the head. Antiaircraft fire is delivered best from mounts formed by forked sticks or tree-branches three or four feet high, or, in their absence, by having the number two man grab the bipod and hold the gun aloft.

This bipod uses forward-sloping spades instead of sleds on its leg-tips. As a partial result, normal fire is far from accurate. Spanish veterans say that the Czech 7.9-mm. Bren is much superior, but then it seems clear that those using the Degtyarov in Spain took full use of the gun's 600 rounds per minute fire-rate. Unless bursts are limited to from three to six shots the gun will climb like a snake, overheat and jam. Indeed, the Russians make frequent use of semi-automatic fire, controllable by a switch handy to the right thumb when firing. On semi-automatic, fire is certainly accurate well over 600 meters. The limit shuts down to 300 on full automatic while 1,300 meters is extreme practical range.

Though heavy—20.7 pounds—this gun in infantry form has been furnished to parachutists and to motor-cycle troops who ride in side-cars. Solo motorcyclists get the tank Degtyarov, which, like our tank Browning, is almost the same as the heavier weapon. The difference lies in the thick pan of smaller diameter plus bag for empty cases, the absence of pronounced barrel flanging, and the shedding of the barrel-protecting grill. The grillwork is dispensed with, although both the ball mount and the coaxial mount with the 45-mm. tank gun fail to protect the piece right up to the gas port. Sights are mounted entirely within the vehicle, except, of course, in the case of the antiaircraft Degtyarov, which is carried on a complicated mount atop tank turrets. The latter type of gun has special ring sights located half-way down the barrel.

Considering the thousands of tanks and infantry squads in the Russian Army, certainly the most remarkable fact about this rather mediocre weapon is the ignorance of it in the outside world. Such ignorance is not only equalled but surpassed in the case of Fodor Vasilyevich Tokarev and his designs. A veteran like Degtyarov, this man has been engaged in building and designing Russian arms ever since an itinerant Tula gunsmith wandered into Tokarev's Don Cossack village 62 years ago. Actually senior to Degtyarov, Tokarev's career was begun when the Tula man helped him build a lock for his hunting rifle. Since then, his ability has taken him through master gunsmith at 20, Tsarist Cossack officer, Oranienbaum Rifle School, experimentation at the Sestroretsky Arsenal, service as Cossack at the front, and finally—at fifty—recognition as a master technician by the Revolutionary Government. Making use of his experimental ability, the Reds first sent him to move plants into the interior, then to the Ijorsky Arsenal, and finally to his last post of Tula. Apparently his life has been unpolitical, for it was not until 1939 that he was accorded the final honor of joining Tula's Communist Party Cell.

In this long history, his first sound weapon was the heavy, recoil-operated, belt-fed, air-cooled Tokarev machine gun adopted by the Red Army about 1929. Not satisfactory, as Spanish veterans will avow, it has been dropped from the Army list and supplanted by a similar gun standardized on March 10, 1940. In general the gun is a lighter Maxim, with two hand grips, thumb-piece



and index-finger safeties which must be pulled back before thumb-pressure is applied. Distinctive is the heavily flanged barrel, tapering off into a prominent flash-hider. An anachronism is the retention of the metal shield. In this gun more attention has been paid to the sights than on any other Russian infantry weapon. The rear sight has a leaf not unlike the M-1903 Springfield, with windage by knob on the right of the sight base. Only an open V is provided, with line of sight down the gun's center-line. Workmanship is good. The mount, with its traverse scales, may be either a tripod or—for winter—a heavy sled like a surfboard, towed by two men.

A more unusual invention attributed to Tokarev is the machine rifle. Like a normal rifle in appearance, this modern-looking arm is fitted with a knife bayonet. The bayonet is fixed to the barrel, which is free of wood for the length of the bayonet grip. A compensator-affair on the muzzle connects with the bolt mechanism by a rod. The gun is thus partly gas and partly recoil. A straight bolt handle is fitted for manual operation. In early models, a ventilated metal casing supplanted forestock and handguard. Later versions have reverted to wood. Regular 7.62-mm. ammunition feeds in ordinary clips into a steel magazine protruding well below the stock.

Perhaps a more successful model of automatic than the large rifle is the tiny Tokarev pistol of 1933. A small Browning-type of 7.62-mm. caliber, it is furnished mainly to aviators. Actually it is a machine pistol, with ammunition of a muzzle velocity of 1377 f.-s. The weight is only 1.2 pounds. An extra clip is carried in the leather holster provided.

Though this, the well-known 7.5-mm. Nagant revolver and a Colt-type 9-mm. automatic make up the standard Russian pistols, it is actually unrealistic to make any such generalization. Russians like guns, and the hordes of men that swept through Russia in the days of the World War, the Revolution and the Civil War have left a surfeit of different arms. Each man is likely to have his own personal preference.

As a result one may see all types of side arms. One soldier will prefer the Mauser, another a Star, while visitors like the Germans are bound to leave large numbers of Lugers of various calibers.

However much the Reds may have striven to obtain modern arms of their own design, their infantry has retained for the bulk of their heavy machine gun equipment the old Maxim of 1910. This ancient standby with its old German shield as trademark has gone far afield. It has seen service in China, Roumania, Finland, in Spain and in Esthonia. While of late a tripod has been provided with proper traversing gear and scale, the main characteristic of the Russian Maxim besides the shield is the two-wheeled mount. Carrying the gun on a turntable with rear support furnished by an adjustable loop

of tubing, this wheeled mount is extremely hard to emplace evenly on rough ground. Therefore, in the new tripod mount, the wheels fold up and let the tripod carry the weight. In the old Maxim, the elevation gear is defective for rapid work. It was for that reason Monastiero's cavalry was able to rush many Maxim gun positions in Spain. Rocketing out of a draw at dawn, they would risk a few ill-aimed shots at their horses' legs and then saber the gunners. Naturally one has to appreciate the extremely short ranges used in Spain to understand how this feat was accomplished. The fact is that these incidents indicate that the old Maxim 1910 is not a satisfactory



Like nearly every other modern army, the Russians use an optically sighted 81-mm. Stokes-Brandt mortar in addition to a lighter one of about 60-mm.

modern weapon. Without traversing clicks or a scale on the turntable, coordinated fire with other guns is impossible. The crude V rear-sight, though fitted with windage, cannot deliver well-aimed fire. The gunner is hindered in sighting through having his path of vision pass the shield. The latter, an old, heavy German affair some 3 mm. thick, can afford nothing but moral protection. Its only positive effect is to aid the enemy by decreasing the mobility of an already heavy piece, and by indicating the location of the emplacement.

Whatever may be said for accuracy of fire, the robustness of the piece gives it a high rate of ammunition expenditure. The 250-round belts are fed into the right of the gun from cans holding two belts each. Consumption is at the cyclic rate of 500 rounds per minute, but since the corrugated water jacket (smooth in older models) is not connected by hose to a steam condenser box, the water must be replaced from time to time after steam has made its escape.

Water is carried in cans similar to belt cans, and accommodation for all is found on the winter ski-gear from which the gun may be fired. Though sturdy Russians may manhandle both mount (90 pounds) and gun (39.6 pounds) as a solo act, march transport is by two-horse cart.

Flossier yet and typically Russian is the spirited Tachanka which can dash about like a Roman four-horse

chariot. Here the gun faces backwards, the crew of two sitting opposite with their backs to the driver. In case of air attack, Tachanka machine guns can go into action in a few seconds. The mount is so secured to the cart that it can be raised and fired with gunners standing. For this work, a special peep sight is fitted to the raised pole of the rear sight. A bar running the length of the water jacket is then fastened on, and on this a movable slide holding a sight made of three concentric rings. These rings are weighted so that they remain plumb. For leads, the squad commander rides up alongside the Tachanka on his horse and pushes the slide closer to or farther away from the gunner's eye.

To obtain a perfect Niagara of empty cases, the Russians have combined four of these guns on a six-wheeled Ford truck in order to give security against planes strafing road columns from altitudes up to 5,000 feet. In this arrangement the same AA sights are used, mounted on the gun second from the gunner's left. Lead is set by moving the sight via crank on extreme left gun. Since volume of fire is the objective, the mount is a maze of ammunition boxes, counter-weights, waterboxes, and tubes attached to the rear of the water-jackets. Some years ago our Army dropped this multiple machine gun idea, but apparently the Russians love the reckless expenditure of lead.



A more sensible automatic arm recently furnished in quantity to Soviet troops is a new 9-mm. Tommy gun. Experience in Finland undoubtedly gave the Russians a healthy respect for the Finnish Suomi, but in adopting their Bergmann modification the Reds have failed to learn the same lessons as the Finns and Germans. Their model has an open bolt slot into which snow and mud is bound to get. Also, they employ a drum magazine, which has been dropped for vertical feed in both the Suomi and German infantry-parachutist Mauser.

While off base in the development of the Tommy gun, the Russians have provided large numbers of light and heavy trench mortars. The former is similar to our tripod-fitted 60-mm., and is supplemented by rifles fitted with tromblons to fire the Diakanov grenade, propelled by ordinary ball cartridges and supposedly accurate to 500 meters. Like almost all nations, the Russians use an 81-mm. Stokes-Brandt with optical sights for their heavy mortar.

More important than any of the above weapons are the Russian antitank guns. Fear of meeting for the first time masses of fairly efficient antitank guns was one of the chief causes for German abandonment of their Panzer blitz. Basic in Russian defenses was the Russian 37-mm. gun firing a 1½-pound shell with a muzzle velocity of 2,540 feet per second. A type almost identical in every respect to the German Rheinmetall of the same caliber, the only point of difference lies in the breech-block, which slides to the left in the German and falls in the Russian. The Russian crew is armed with rifles and carry wooden boxes holding five rounds. Unless on special sled, transport is almost invariably by caterpillar tractor. This carries driver and squad leader (who operates a tank machine gun) in a forward armored compartment, letting the six-man gun crew ride back to back on the rear. A limber between gun and tractor carries ammunition. The real purpose of the tractor is not to pull a 737 pound piece, that can in a pinch be manhandled by two men, but to permit battle reconnaissance and transport of supplies under fire.

Supplemental to the 37-mm. is a purely Russian 45-mm. M-1932 gun, which won the reputation of being the best antitank gun in Spain, not excluding the Rheinmetall. An increase of weight to 1,034 pounds permits the increase in caliber so that a heavy shell may be fired at a velocity of 2,485 feet per second. Traction may be by caterpillar or pair of horses. As additional morale-builders, the Russians supply a bipod-fitted .50 caliber antitank rifle and an automatic .80 caliber (20-mm.) cannon.

Following a trend prevalent in Germany, Italy and Japan, the Russians have backed up the antitank guns with a 76.2-mm. (3-inch) howitzer of low silhouette. Standing no higher than an  
(Continued on page 37)

*Above:* This 37-mm. anti-tank gun crew carries rifles, ammunition in 5-round wooden boxes. Helmets are of the latest issue. *Below:* The 1910 Maxim typifies the older matériel of the Russian army. Clumsy, needlessly heavy and inefficient, it still is used in greater numbers than any other heavy machine gun of the modern Red army

# JACKETED BULLET SUBSTITUTES

## A Dope Bag Review

WE WOULD EXPECT to arouse considerable skepticism were we to arbitrarily state: "Lead-alloy cast bullets can be driven at higher velocities than is commonly believed, or well above 2,000 f.-s. m. v., and they can be made to break up on impact at midrange velocities better than thin-jacketed open-point or soft-point bullets. Furthermore, they can be made to shoot as accurately as Service and factory ammunition up to 200 yards in various different .30-caliber rifles." Nonetheless it is true, and recently we proved it to our own satisfaction.

It started back in 1934 when we designed a glance-proof gas-check bullet for .30-caliber rifles to provide a lead-alloy bullet which could be cheaply cast in a hollow-point mold and yet could be safely fired at small game and varmints in settled places. G. A. Hensley made the bullet mold and cavity plungers, and he still lists this bullet as his No. 38 Ness 120-grain. It has a cylindrical forward section or head with a gaping hole in its flat nose. We tried it for ricochets and on chucks and then presented it to our readers in the June, 1935, *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

The matter would have rested there had it not been for the interest and perseverance of Paul A. Young. F. R. Krause, out in the prairie country of New Mexico, was hollow-pointing the 169-grain Squibb gas-check bullet for much the same purpose, and Young knew that E. E. Starr was reforming these hollow-point bullets with the same end in view. So Mr. Young got busy with various sizes and shapes of plungers for improving the internal nose cavity of our glance-proof bullet and also with swages and dies for improving the external nose-shape and exterior ballistics of the bullet.

Other interested shooters, W. S. Alberts, G. A. Lafleur, G. F. Leydolf, W. R. Whitnum, L. M. Conn, F. N. Lantzer and E. E. Starr were drawn in, so that the various ramifications were pretty thoroughly developed step by step. All this time the N.R.A. Technical Division tried each promising new development in several .30-'06 rifles using a number of different loads. Also we obtained dies and swages from Young and reformed some of the glance-proof bullets from our own mold for parallel tests.

The upshot of all the experimental work by Young and of the test shooting by the rest of us was the adoption of the two best hollow-point plungers for the interior

shape of the nose cavity and of two dies for the exterior shape of the bullet nose. There is no need to bore the reader with all the details and variations involved in the years of developmental work. Let it suffice that the semi-sharp S-3 and rounded R-3 nose shapes were finally adopted as best and likewise the No. 9 and No. 12 hollow-point plungers. Of these two the latter proved easiest to use and as effective as any of the others. Its cavity and the nose shapes mentioned are shown herewith. For the purpose of comparison we fired solid bullets of the same shape in parallel shooting tests, but got better accuracy with less leading of the bore with the hollow-point bullets.

The importance of maintaining that original glance-proof property of the bullet, essential for shooting in settled regions, was never overlooked. In fact, our goal was to develop a safer bullet than any current hollow-point model of cast bullet on the mold market. Young's idea was to adapt that ideal bullet for higher velocities and longer ranges without sacrificing any of its ability to disintegrate upon impact even at the flatter angles of incidence and on various substances, including wood, stone and frozen earth. The improved nose-shape permitted a heavier charge or a higher initial velocity and insured a better sustained or higher striking velocity, which in turn, with the adequate cavity, insured the required disintegration even with the reformed rounded or sharpened nose. The system of first casting a large cavity and then swaging the nose over it, and the method of doing this with accurate plungers and dies insured adequate accuracy for game shooting at all practical velocities. The result was: practically doubling the effective range.

The die and swage used is interesting. We used it in our Atlas press. Young used his in a vertical bottle-capper. A vertical bench tool or bullet sizer and lubricator could probably be used. This nose-reforming operation is the only extra chore involved in obtaining a supply of accurate and reliable glance-proof bullets. We will let Mr. Young describe his method:

"The reforming operation started with the nose punch (either R-3 or S-3) completely seated in the swage-body die, and this upright assembly in position directly under the bottle-capper ram. A bullet was dropped point first into the body-die and pressed below the surface, the

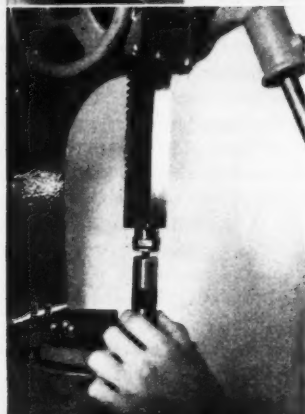
*Left to Right: F. R. Krause's reformed bullet; Hensley No. 38 glance-proof; Starr; R-3 with No. 12 cavity; S-3 with No. 9 cavity. In the front row are samples of the largest pieces recovered from tests of the Hensley glance-proof fired at gas-check velocities. Those with deep cavities break up dependably regardless of angle of impact*







**Equipment: one Ehlman die, an arbor press, a supply of cast bullets**



**Bullet in, plunger and stop collar in place. One downward pull does trick**



**If you haven't a tough hand, try this with a mallet or hard wood hammer**



**The product: a glance-proof, inexpensive and accurate cast lead bullet**

plunger rod placed atop the gas check, and the press operated to force the plunger head down until stopped by the collar placed between it and the body die. After removing the nose-punch and stop-collar, the bullet was ejected from the die by striking the plunger head with a mallet—of rubber, wood, rawhide or lead—while holding the swage body firmly in the other hand, with the little finger curled underneath to catch the bullet."

Young found that the cavity mouth of the Hensley No. 38 bullet had to be between .220 and .250-inch diameter and tapered between 6 or 7 degrees to a point between .09 and .125 inch from the base of the bullet. The No. 12 plunger forms a nose cavity within these two limits in each respect. This left the ideal wall thickness; that is, thick enough for easy molding and still thin enough to insure disintegration upon impact. Another point of importance, Young's report states—"The bearing surface of the pins had to fit the mold blocks as snugly as possible without binding to properly center the cavity," as any appreciable off-center movement of the tip would result in poor bullets and unaccountable fliers.

As to the two nose shapes, we liked the rounded R-3 better than the sharper S-3 in most rifles for accuracy and break-up. Young said: "The R-3 shape proved to be considerably less critical of powder charge than the S-3; it had greater safety range with any given load and worked well in all rifles. The S-3 is quite cranky in some barrels." The swaging, being the final operation, also controlled the diameter of the bullet as fired, and it was found that anything between .3125 and .314 inch was O.K. Sizing bullets down to .311 inch gave poorer groups. Case necks were sized about .001-inch smaller than the bullet used and mouths were chamfered or belled to avoid shaving.

Several kinds of bullet lubricants were used with equal success. This was also true of different bullet-metals provided they contained some antimony to promote brittleness. Tempering alloys of tin and antimony ranged from 2% to 6%. The conclusion was that a single cavity mold was best because of the necessary careful manipulation of the hollow-pointing pin. Deep heavy-copper gas-check cups were found best. The ones Young used were electrolytic copper and made by the J. & R. Mfg. Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. These cups were fitted during the lubrication in the bullet-sizing tool with dies large enough to avoid any but superficial reduction in diameter. The final step prior to loading was swaging as already described. Hensley & Gibbs were very cooperative and made the first swaging outfit. Young says the best and most accurate swaging equipment was obtained from Dan Ehlman, Mt. Healthy, Ohio, after supplying a dozen or more sample bullets to permit accurate adjustment of the swage. He was prepared to furnish these swages at reasonable prices. The R-3 nose shape and the .3125-inch diameter is recommended. The initial production rate was one good bullet per minute, which was increased to 75, and then 100 bullets per hour as familiarity improved the technique. In casting hollow-point bullets the point plunger should be kept cooler than the mold by dipping it in hot water after each six bullets.

The test shooting in .30-caliber rifles was done largely with iron sights from prone with sling, but it was checked and rechecked by many shooters and also by parallel firing with F.A. M1 Service ammunition. Under the same conditions the lead-alloy loads gave at least equal accuracy. These accuracy tests were supplemented by field tests on



game and also by ricochet tests in which the firing was conducted to give flat angles of incidence. The R-3 nose shape proved to be thoroughly reliable at the midrange velocities used. In soap cakes E. E. Starr found that this bullet made as large holes at 200 yards as the S-3 bullet did at half the range. Its killing power on chucks and crows proved to be excellent. The midrange charges with both bullets and all primers for equivalent velocities in the Krag ran 3 to 5 grains lighter than those for the .30-'06 case which follow:

18 to 22 grains	No. 2400
17 to 21 "	" 4227
24 to 25 "	" 4198
22 to 25 "	" 4759
22 to 25 "	Lightning
29 to 35 "	No. 3031
37 to 42 "	" 4320

In our own shooting we tried these reshaped glance-proof bullets with fairly heavy loads in a number of different .30-'06 rifles, and always in direct comparison with Service ammunition. The lead-alloy bullets almost invariably gave better accuracy, and always equal accuracy at 100 and 200 yards. For our final accuracy tests we used our heavy barrel Martini test rifle and the Lyman 15X scope with T. K. Lee center-dot, fired from bench rest. Our loads were considerably above the 2000 f.-s. level of midrange loads. We used as much as 30.0 grains of No. 4759 and also from 36 to 48 grains of No. 4064, always with an IPCO lubricating base wad of .046-inch thickness, and invariably without developing a trace of bore leading while using this hollow-point glance-proof bullet. However, when we tried the same bullet cast solid these same heavy loads fouled our barrels badly.

With 29 grains of No. 4759 and the R-3 bullet we had a 10-shot group of 3.22 inches at 200 yards, which is as good as the most accurate factory loads in the .30-'06. At 100 yards with this same load the lead-alloy bullet gave us 5-shot groups from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. With 42 and 44 grains of No. 4064 this bullet gave 5-shot groups of 1.21 and 1.16 inches at 100 yards and less than 3 inches at 200 yards. In 10-shot groups we did not escape a couple of fliers which enlarged that group to 5 inches at 200 yards. At 100 yards 46 grains of No. 4064 put its five shots in  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, but here again fliers enlarged the 200-yard 10-shot group to 5.65 inches. This is as good, however, as we get with some factory sporting loads. At high velocity this R-3 bullet could be expected to group in about 5 inches at 200 yards. The best 10-shot group we obtained with the pointed bullet was 1.84 inches at 100 yards. The load was 27 grains of No. 3031. Two grains more gave a satisfactory 10-shot group of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. With the proper load the S-3 bullet appeared to be equally accurate but it was more difficult to determine the correct charge for this more sensitive shape. With all loads our preferred bullet diameter was .3125 inch.

We tried the R-3 bullet for drop using 44 grains of No. 4064. With our scope axis 1.58 inches above the bore axis the impact was less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches lower at 200 yards as compared with the 100-yard impact. From muzzle to 100 yards the gravity drop from the line of departure (extended bore line when fired) was 5.63 inches. The total 200-yard drop was 20.23 inches, or a drop difference of 14.60 inches between the two ranges. The midrange trajectory for 100 yards was 1.43 inches, and

for 200 yards 5.6 inches. That means the muzzle velocity was well over 2000 f.-s. and perhaps as much as 2200 f.-s. Our heavier loads of 46 and 48 grains gave still higher velocity or at least 2400 f.-s. and perhaps 2600 f.-s.

It is, of course, necessary to have sufficient velocity to disintegrate and stop the bullet upon impact when shooting in settled regions or in directions and places where ricochets might injure someone. The reshaped bullet requires higher velocity than the original cylindrical form for this purpose, and the S-3 pointed nose requires a higher velocity than the R-3 rounded nose. Therefore it is strongly recommended that each shooter or group try their hollow-point bullets on various substances and at flat angles of incidence over 100 yards, if they are to be fired at game or other objects on the ground at longer ranges.

For those shooters who may prefer the more pointed nose the S-3 swage was made to give the ogive lines of the popular 169-grain Squibb gas-check bullet. Because of its deeper cavity and thinner walls the S-3 bullet is a safer one to use in settled regions than the hollow-pointed Squibb bullet. The F. R. Krause version is shown in the bullet cut. With his hollow point the Squibb gas check weighed 122 grains, and his charges were fairly heavy in the .30-'06 using Western No. 8½G primers and graphite-coated bullet bases. His most interesting loads were:

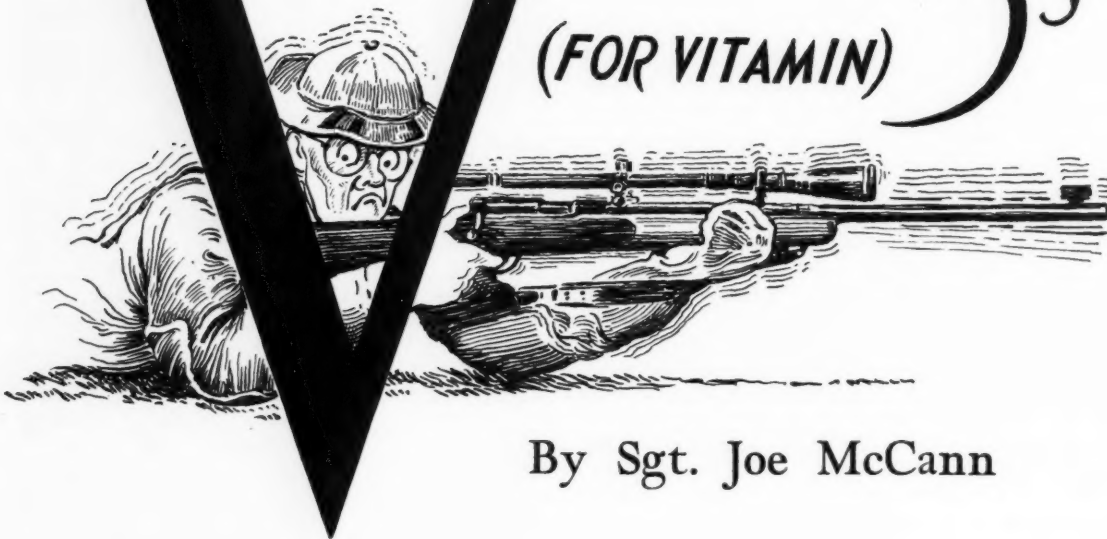
35 to 45 grains	No. 3031
36 to 40 "	" 4198
27 "	HiVel No. 3
43 "	Pyro D. G.

He also used combination loads of 6 grains No. 80 with 31 grains of No. 4198 and with 35 grains of No. 3031. These duplex loads required an angle of elevation on his M-1917 rifle of only one or two minutes for 300 yards. The straight 40-grain charge of No. 4198 required 7 minutes of elevation at 300 yards, while 38 grains of No. 4198 needed 2 minutes for zero at 200 yards. Forty-five grains of No. 3031 required 3 minutes of elevation at 200 yards. The best loads were capable of shooting possibles on the 10-inch Military bull at 200 yards, but the average accuracy was inadequate for reliably hitting woodchucks at 100 yards. When we tried this Krause-altered 122-grain bullet they gave about 4-inch groups at 100 yards. At about the same time we tried the N.R.A. glance-proof bullet as altered by E. E. Starr and these gave us considerably better accuracy in the .30-40 Krag as well as in the .30-'06.

For velocities as low as 1700 f.-s. we would recommend the No. 38 Hensley glance-proof bullet in its original cylindrical form as it comes from the mold. For the bracket between 1900 and 2200 f.-s. m.v. we would recommend reshaping the bullet to Young's R-3 form. For safety's sake under all impact conditions the pointed S-3 form will probably require a minimum velocity of 2200 f.-s. At velocities above 2200 f.-s. any deeply hollow-pointed lead-alloy bullet having a wide-mouthed cavity should break up well, the size and weight of the base portion (usually the biggest chunk) being determined by the depth of the cavity. A high antimony content promotes brittleness. We tried lead tips, buck-shot, grease and sealing wax in the hollow point with no improvement in accuracy or disintegration. On our suggestion Mr. Leydorf tried zinc, but had no encouraging results or success with it.

NOTE: Since Mr. Young wishes to avoid correspondence, any questions should be addressed to the Dope Bag.

# V (FOR VITAMIN) 5's



By Sgt. Joe McCann

COMPETITIVE SHOOTERS SEEM to be constantly searching for some means to arrive at that certain edge of serene nerves in the face of the excitement and tension of a big match, that shooting-eye sensitiveness and that combination of *plus* qualities that constitute the difference between a very good shooter and a champion. It's all too true that some go in for that time-honored custom of many outdoorsmen known as elbow-bending—a questionable coke bottle back of the firing line or a visit with a solicitous pal whose car is well stocked with uncamouflaged jitter medicine. Not so many years ago there may even have been those who resorted to a shot in the arm, mild shots of morphine or other stimulants to give them that edge.

But this is the age of vitamins. The American public has always liked its pills, and the newest kinds—the vitamin concentrates—are now the rage. Today a new kind of jitter medicine, hypodermic injection, or pill—a more benign, generally wholesome, and withal a more effective type of artificial restorative—is receiving the attention of shooters, both civilian and military. Experimenters are finding results from vitamin injections for practice and record firing which range from indifferent to colossal.

My own interest in the matter, which has led to an extensive investigation of the latest developments and statistics, has been both personal and professional. As a long-time health faddist, I have for many years watched the medical world's research in the whole field of vitamins, and as an Army man on parachute duty I have realized the greater-than-ordinary need of parachute troops for some

kind of brace to their shooting eyes and shooting muscles if they are to reach an effective stage of operations in combat without too much impairment of efficiency.

These things have led me to conduct personal experiments, under competent medical guidance of course, on the possibilities of medical and psychological sedatives for shooters who have to do their stuff in the face of the extreme adverse conditions characteristic of all parachute operations. It is my unqualified conclusion that a high percentage—possibly as much as half—of all shooters can gain at least noticeable improvement through the proper self-administration of vitamins, either orally or hypodermically. If it can help a high percentage of parachutists, I should expect even better results in cases where conditions are much more favorable to begin with. I am sure my intimation that a parachutist's marksmanship is under a severe handicap needs no explanation, following my description of his physical and mental requirements in a previous issue of *THE RIFLEMAN* (July, 1941).

A man who has just completed a parachute jump is in a singularly disadvantageous state for the accurate firing of a rifle. Imagine the accuracy of fire to be expected of a man who has been snatched cross-eyed, whose arms are petered out, and whose breathing is deep and rapid. The surprise element so vital to the success of parachute operations is doomed if a volume of accurate fire cannot be turned on shortly after a landing. And that's where vitamins may be destined to play an important part.

Many shooters, in fact most of the good ones, have the natural endowment of an easy and complete assimilation of all vitamins, provided they are present in the normal every-day diet in sufficient quantities. These fortunate ones can ignore scientific dietary considerations;



they have nothing to gain, or if they have, it is such a slight edge that it is hardly worth a complete revision of the entire daily routine.

But many more good shooters are in their present flight by dint of long, hard struggle against some weakness which might be overcome practically without effort through a few doses of riboflavin. As the Old Coach says, a man is only as good as his wobble. He may be able to minimize his wobble by long hours of exercise designed to develop the back, arm and leg muscles. He may find that a daily Turkish bath will help to smooth over his nerves so that his struggle to control them won't make his wobble worse once his weariness has started it.



These and other things he may do, and get passable results. But he may be taking the long way around. For often, a shooter's wobble is reduced from quarter to dime size in the space of only a few days of swallowing quantities of B<sub>1</sub> complex. And it is interesting to note that those who have undergone intensive calisthenic conditioning before trying vitamins get quicker, better and more lasting results from the latter than those whose natural wobble is at the outset no worse than the reclaimed steadiness of the less fortunate. This would indicate, though I have received no medical confirmation, that a system hardened and toned by mechanical conditioning is more receptive to vitamin restoration than another system whose tone is naturally at the same level.

There is medical confirmation for the converse of this theory—that the system amply charged with vitamins will attain much greater results through mechanical conditioning. If we accept both postulates, it is easy to rationalize further that the two factors, working together in interaction on the same subject, will achieve more than omission of either for the sake of double doses of the other.

The wobble is by no means the only factor which vitamins may help. Gains in eyesight are if anything even more impressive. Every shooter is familiar with the fatigue of eye muscles that comes from the necessarily unnatural use of the eye in focusing almost simultaneously on three distinct objects, all at vastly different ranges.



Oculists tell me that while this is clearly an unnatural use of the eye, it involves little danger of permanent impairment of sight as long as a progressive training schedule is maintained. On the contrary, general improvement in eye muscles may ordinarily be expected from this type of conditioning, provided it is built up gradually and engaged in fairly regularly.

This is true of eyes that are partially deficient in vitamins as well as those which are in top condition. Vitamin doses serve to improve the tone of eye muscles and to increase resistance to fatigue, but this group of the eye assembly must be fairly good to start with or vitamins will be of little help.

The one matter in which vitamins, and vitamins alone, make you or break you is the condition of the retina.

Draw a white figure on a piece of black paper; or, even more simply, place a small white object of recognizable shape on a black rug or some other black background. Place the eye at about your usual reading distance from



the object, and stare intently at a point a few inches to either side of it for twenty or thirty seconds. Then look quickly at a plain white surface, such as a ceiling, fixing the gaze at a particular point. Within a moment or two the object will appear, this time as black on white, a little to the same side of the point of focus as the original object was. This illustrates the principle of light rays "burning" an impression on the retina—a phenomenon which is constantly occurring in our eyes, but which almost never intrudes itself on our consciousness through accident.

The time required for such retinal impressions to fade out, is in inverse proportion to the state of vitamin supply to the retina. It is easy to realize from this the advantage a shooter gains in any kind of firing, especially rapid, if his eye is able to dispel the previous impression promptly and clear the field for the next aiming.

No shooter should assume from this that he can climb into the money brackets simply by swallowing a handful of vitamin capsules every day. All the vitamins in the world cannot correct a faulty technique, nor can they overcome constitutional deficiencies which may be causing less-than-satisfactory scores.

And it's not quite that simple, even for the man whose trouble is clearly a lack of vitamins. Some people can gulp the richest of pills in wholesale fashion and still fail to assimilate enough of the active contents into the system to help. These special ones often can be helped by hypodermic nourishment; results are often astounding.

Much rarer, but by no means unknown, is the subject who can benefit from intestinal doses, but who fails to respond to hypodermics. In any case, no matter how simple it appears to be, the supervision of a physician is advisable.

For instance, it may be that a man's growing muscular unsteadiness comes not from vitamin deficiency in the diet, nor yet from constitutional inability to assimilate them in the ordinary way, but from that practice of elbow-bending mentioned at the outset. Many people simply cannot pick up certain vitamins from their food when alcohol is present in their systems. Some authorities believe alcohol burns up these vitamins; others think it precipitates them into an indigestible state; it is certain that alcohol in the stomach lowers its efficiency. The advanced stage of this type of vitamin deficiency is the well known delirium tremens.

But the shooter whose technique is not the best mustn't expect to start pumping them in merely by eating a box of pills every day. Even when his form is correct in every detail, he may have trouble with a nervousness, or an eye abnormality, or something else quite foreign to vitamin supply—another good reason for consulting a doctor before embarking on an expensive experiment in extracts.

At any rate, the vitamin faddists on the firing line are a far cry from the bottle boys or the snowbirds. The latter are borrowing from their future, not only as shooters but as men, and no matter how cautious they are, they will crack up eventually and take a stiff rap. The vitamin faddists happily are investing in their futures, shoring up their health rather than undermining it. More power, and more V-S's, to 'em.



# Rebedding THE BOLT-ACTIONS

By BERT POPOWSKI

EVERY RIFLEMAN WHO HAS HAD his hands on the standard weight Model 70 Winchester has been entranced by its beautiful, racy lines, its splendid balance, its silky smoothness of operation—as well as the obviously high quality of materials and workmanship. The 70 has been hailed as the finest high-power ever produced as an all-purpose hunting and target arm. It deserves every such accolade.

Unfortunately, it has been a source of disappointment to those rifle shooters who want target accuracy and constancy of zero. Four- to six-inch groups at 200 yards are good groups to most non-target shooting sportsmen, but with a little "going over" the rifle will produce  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inch groups for those who are picky about such matters.

These improvements in accuracy and constancy of zero are accomplished by correcting a few readily-remedied faults of assembly. There are no fundamental defects of construction. No one knows this better than the Winchester people, and—in these days of high-pressure arms production—no one is more powerless to do anything about it. Their custom department has joined hands with all other plant facilities in assisting America in evading the shadow of the Swastika.

Under existing conditions the Model 70's are apparently all assembled on the thesis that all barrels are straight, that all project from the receiver alike, and that identical barrel and receiver assemblies go into identical notches. None of these assumptions is true in actual practice. All rifle barrels are slightly crooked, all point at a slightly different angle from the receiver, and no two assemblies are identical. Therefore each rifle requires individual fitting of the barrel to the fore-end. This obviously cannot be done in mass production at the price the Winchester people get for this splendid rifle. The basic problem here is the old familiar one of proper bedding for a comparatively light barrel. Thus we get to the two alternatives in overcoming these drawbacks. One may have the rifle rebedded by such men as Linden, Milhoan, Howe, or any of the others of a handful of really competent stockers who can fit the receiver and barrel into the wood itself with precision and without strain; or one may do it himself, amateur fashion, with equally good results but lacking somewhat in the beauty of workmanship.

Let us assume the latter is the case and proceed on this premise. Most standard Model 70's have the receiver properly bedded. However, it is well to examine the wood in the receiver cuts for rough spots that need slight smoothing, so that all parts may meet firmly against solid wood and not on a ridge or loosened piece.

Next give your attention to the barrel lug which holds the fore-end screw. It is driven into a slot. With rare exceptions it is off to one side or the other, so that when the fore-end screw is tightened it pulls the barrel to one side. This causes a horizontal shift of zero from shot to shot or day to day. It also affects the vertical dispersion.

This barrel lug is tapered. With a brass driver, drive it all the way through the slot. Oil it, insert the smaller end in the slot and



The barrel-lug is first on the program

drive it through again. Repeating this operation eventually loosens the slot so that the lug may be pushed back and forth with the fingers. (Note that this opening up of tolerance will allow the lug to adjust itself directly over the fore-end screw, when you are ready for final re-assembly of the rifle. Thus it will properly perform its function of holding the light barrel in its fitted groove without any side strain.)

Next select a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rasp—like the Mittermeyer—or a suitable knife or gouge, and work out the inside of the fore-end to such a degree that when the front and rear receiver screws are drawn up fully, and the middle screw lightly, the barrel does not touch the fore-end wood at any point. The fore-end screw is assumed to be out.

Since it is assumed that the appearance of the rifle is to be considered, be careful that the fore-end barely clears the barrel by a whisper. But there must be no pressure contact against the barrel anywhere.

Now target the rifle with the best loads obtainable. Fix the sights to remain in place, and take careful note of the location of the group and your point of aim—all at a range of 100 yards.

Assemble a small can of Plastic Wood, oiled paper and some grease. Remove the stock and insert a semi-circular band of Plastic Wood an inch wide immediately ahead of the receiver. Grease a small piece of the waxed paper on the barrel side, lay it over the Plastic Wood, lay the barrel carefully in place, insert the front and rear receiver screws and tighten. Let the job harden one or

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ISN'T UP TO SNUFF,  
THESE SUGGESTIONS  
MAY BE THE THING**



two hours, then remove barrel. With a sharp knife trim the paper and Plastic Wood edges so that neither shows when the rifle is assembled.

In a similar manner, make an inch-wide Plastic Wood band on each side of the fore-end screw—employing only the front and rear receiver screws in pulling the barrel into the Plastic Wood. Be certain that the Plastic Wood is fresh and soft so that the barrel may freely bed itself in it. Again let the job harden an hour or two, trim this new band and let stand over night to dry thoroughly.

Now replace the barrel, tighten the front and rear receiver screws very firmly, while the middle one and the fore-end screws are tightened moderately.

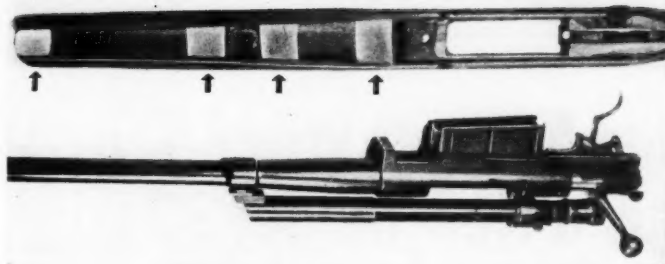
Now target the rifle with the same sight setting and at the same distance as before—100 yards. It should group in about the same place as before, or slightly higher. Again make careful note of the grouping in relation to its point of aim. If it groups more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch higher than the first targeting, remove the paper from all three Plastic Wood bands. Don't look for too marked improvement in groups at this stage.

Now insert a semi-circular one-inch band of Plastic Wood and waxed paper at the fore-end tip, replace barrel and tighten all screws—including the fore-end screw—as stated above. If the Plastic Wood squeezes out, remove barrel, trim and smooth Plastic Wood band and replace barrel. Let stand over night to dry thoroughly. The barrel now lies in a groove of its own fashioning. It is firmly supported, without strain, except a slight upward pressure at the fore-end tip.

Target it a third time at 100 yards. This time it should group markedly above the first two groups—about 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the second targeting. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** If the third group is more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the second group you may have to remove the Plastic Wood band at the fore-end tip and replace it with a new one. This time make a definite effort to press barrel and fore-end tip together, so the former sets deeper into the Plastic Wood. If unsuccessful in making the rifle group 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the second grouping you may have to repeat the operation until you do get this variation—assuming that all preliminary stages in this re-bedding have been properly and carefully done and the Plastic Wood bands allowed to dry thoroughly.

When you do have it grouping properly, assemble the rifle with all screws about a half-turn looser than final position. Fire two or three shake-down shots and tighten the front and rear receiver screws very firmly, the middle one moderately. Fire another two or three shots to give the barrel lug a chance to vibrate into an easy position. Then tighten the fore-end screw moderately—about a quarter turn. Be certain of this, for a quarter turn of the screw may materially affect accuracy.

The rifle should now have from one to two score shots fired through it to seat and adjust positions. Employ this



Proper locations of the Plastic Wood layers

shooting in checking the zero of the arm, shooting it at 40 yards at a fine line to check the horizontal dispersal of shots, and at 100 and 200 yards to check your elevation zero for these ranges.

Contrary to popular opinion, light barrels cannot give you the best accuracy when employing a sling. The sling may be a necessity in windy weather, or on long-range shots from prone or sitting positions. But don't expect fine groups under similar targeting conditions for you won't get them.

For the finest groups shoot without sling from prone, bench or the right front window of a car. For the latter provide a pad of felt about 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, preferably with a thin, tacky rubber sheet on each side of the felt. (A rubber sink pad from the dime store is fine.) For prone or bench, use a sand bag rest or a firmly rolled blanket. Always rest the rifle at the fore-end screw, or slightly back of it—never on the barrel or fore-end tip. And, above all, always rest the fore-end at exactly the same place for any given five- or ten-shot group.

When shooting for group and finest accuracy, with left hand grip fore-end and barrel firmly back of the rest position and pull straight down. Don't take a finger-tip hold, but wrap your hand as completely around fore-end (and barrel if necessary) as will give you a full-handed and firm grip. Rest the butt in the hollow between the biceps and shoulder, or in shoulder hollow; never on shoulder joint. At the latter point a muscle rolls freely over the joint and the recoil will cause the rifle butt to slip appreciably on this muscle, thus losing control during the recoil.

With the best available loads, one should be able to reduce 200-yard five-shot groups of from four to six inches down to groups ranging from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches—if the rifle has been properly hospitalized. Best of all, the rifle is likely to retain its zero and be able to produce the smaller groups with great regularity. And if it does you will truly have the world's finest all-around general-purpose rifle—in performance as well as in appearance.

Although all light-barreled bolt-action rifles can be similarly improved, it must be remembered that only the Winchester Models 54 and 70 have these precise problems to overcome in order to "shoot as good as they look."

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., SEPT. 1941

# Rifle Remington

## What You Get When You Buy a New Model 37!

You don't just buy twelve pounds of steel and wood when you buy a match rifle.

You buy the ability of men and machines to convert wood and steel into an instrument of extreme precision and accuracy.

When you buy a Remington rifle, you get a gun which was produced by craftsmen as skilled as any in this country, working with machines and equipment unexcelled in quality and efficiency in the sporting arms industry.

You get the fruits of research and invention by a large staff of ballistics experts who have a long and outstanding record of achievement behind them.

You get a rifle which is like no other rifle in the world. The Model 37 was planned, designed and built by Remington with the determination that it should be the best smallbore match rifle made. Judging by the unparalleled growth in popularity of this rifle, smallbore fans feel that we have accomplished our aim.

### Model 37's outnumber other rifles at many shoots

Reports of equipment used at a number of shoots this year have shown more and more Model 37 rifles being used in championship events! At an important tournament in the Southwest there were more than 1½ times as many Model 37's on the firing line as any other rifle! This is a sensational accomplishment for a rifle which has been on the market only a few years. It proves that the Model 37 has the tight grouping characteristics and the features which smallbore shooters want.

### Has features no other rifle offers

One of the most unique fea-



tures of the Model 37 is the "Miracle" trigger, which gives you a smooth, crisp trigger pull, lightning-like in letoff, yet without perceptible movement and with no backlash.

The "tailored" stock on the Model 37 is, we believe, the most comfortable match rifle stock made. The high thick comb is so designed that your eye finds the sight easily and quickly and your cheek fits comfortably on the stock, with either iron sights or scope.

While the Model 37 is available with a wide range of different iron sight combinations, most shooters prefer the special Remington rear sight. We've certainly had a lot of cheering for that sight!

We could go on and on, telling the virtues of the Model 37, but the best proof is in the shooting!

## POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by FRANK J. KAHRS



Well, it looks like we will have a real shoot at Perry after all. There seems to be a great deal of enthusiasm and interest in the abbreviated matches on Lake Erie. It will seem like old times to be out there shooting the small bore again on the 200 yard range—that is where we used to shoot, you know, years ago. When the small bore interfered with the big bore, as it sometimes will, they decided that they would move us to "Siberia" and we have been up on the west end of the range ever since, that is, until the Erie Proving Grounds decided that they wanted that range, so they just up and took it. One of these days the small bore boys will probably move the Erie Proving Grounds just to show that two can play at that game. Anyhow by the time this reaches the eyes of the readers of the "Column," we will probably be showing movies in our house on Commercial Row and telling you fellows out there that we don't like Lesmok Powder and that "Target-master" and "Palma Kleanbore," both smokeless, of course, are the real fodder for whatever gun it is you pin your faith to. We'll have some Model 37's on display, too, just in case any of you fellows haven't had a good look at one yet. And Seward Fisher will be there for any little tinkering you want done.

If you fellows have any amateur movies (like ours) that you want to bring along and show, why just bring them—16 mm. silent only, please. If you have your own projector for 8 mm., bring it along, too.

At the recent Florida Summer Rifle Tournament at Miami, one of the boys with a Model 37 ran off a 200—20-X Possible at 50 yards. And there were plenty of high scores in all the other events made by shooters using Model 37's. In other words the Model 37 is going over in a big way in Florida and predominates at most of the matches just like it does down in Texas.

The other day we ran across a bouquet from a good friend and a chap who is a good sportsman. He writes in for a 400 brassard because he recently made 400 and won a Dewar Match at a regional. He went on to say that he has been shooting the new Model 37 Range-master target rifle for the past year and that after he won a Sharpshooters Aggregate he is shooting consistent Master Scores with his

## When the Target Shooter Goes Hunting

Target shooters are far more scientific in their knowledge of guns and ammunition, and more exacting in their requirements than are most hunters. This is particularly true because an average target shooter is accustomed to making personal use of his gun and ammunition before he starts shooting—whether at targets or at game.

Those of you who plan to big game hunting this fall should get and test some of Remington's new SOFT POINT CORONA bullets. We believe this bullet is one of the greatest advances made in center fire sporting ammunition. Not only does it give controlled expansion at all killing ranges; it also gives expansion with deep penetration and no disintegration.

For shotgun shooting, the famous Nitro Express is the automatic choice of in-the-field shooters who want a shot at all with plenty of power, and the Shot shells for upland shooting on smaller game.

## POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES (continued)

37 and Palma Kleanbore. I'm happy about the whole thing.

It is really amazing the large number of requests which continue to come in for 10-X and 400 brassards. Of course, we are glad to have them, but the interesting thing is the increasing number of requests for targets that have been made with the Model 37 "Range-master" Rifle. And by the way, this is like a good time to remind you we do not give any brassards for yard shooting or 50 meter shooting. There are only two brassards for the Dewar Course, that is, 140, and one for 10-X, possibly 100 yards. We have two types of brassards: type "A" for precision targets, and type "B" for practice targets.

The other day a pleased customer sent in three 100 yard targets with 9x's. Whether made privately or not we don't know, anyhow the customer stated that groups were made with the same variety of "Kleanbore" he even mentioned the code "B" and said this ammunition proved so good in his hands that he doesn't believe he could find anything else that even remotely approaches this accuracy. The customer is right, particularly in this case.

The other day, the army reached out and grabbed off a assistant, Willet Kuhn, who is a Denver Ordnance Plant for ration. So I had to resign and grab our old friend, C. Cubbin, "Mac" to you, from Remington sales force at Texas. We know his long friends among shooters all over the country will be glad to know now in the Shooting Proving Division at Bridgeport, and hope, in good company.

## FREE ADVICE

WHY DON'T YOU TRY GETTING YOUR LEFT ELBOW IN FARTHER LIKE I DO, ED? AND I'D SHORTEN UP THAT SLING, YOU OUGHTA SHIFT AROUND MORE TO THE LEFT, TOO, AND LISTEN, ED, ETC. ETC...



## CAMP PERRY FAVORITES . . . THIS YEAR AND EVERY YEAR



### THE WORLD'S FINEST SMALLBORE MATCH AMMUNITION

It takes *plenty* to win a small-bore match at Camp Perry. The things that count most are the things we hear least about—the hours of practice that top-notch shooters put in, their superb holding, their perfect muscular and nerve coordination.

We're proud, naturally, that so very many Camp Perry winners every year use Palma Kleanbore and Police Targetmaster ammunition, and Model 37 Rangemaster Rifles.

These shooters have conveyed an honor on us by using our ammunition and guns in the greatest small-bore competition in the world—against the world's best riflemen. We're happy that we can feel so completely confident of the ability of our products to meet or exceed the highest existing standards of accuracy.

Whether you're a Camp Perry shooter, or limit your shooting to friendly competition on your home range, we know that you will get complete satisfaction from Palma Kleanbore and Targetmaster ammunition, and from the Model 37 Rangemaster and Model 513T Matchmaster rifles.

If you're going to Camp Perry, be sure to drop in at the Remington shack. You'll find plenty of Company there. Make it your regular hangout.

"PALMA KLEANBORE," "TARGETMASTER," "RANGEMASTER" and "MATCHMASTER" are Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off. by Remington Arms Co., Inc.



# Any Alibis?

Thrashing out the woes of the hand gunner . . . this month our champion discusses—

## THE POPULAR .38 REVOLVER

SOME TIME AGO I made a survey to ascertain which of the three hand guns the majority of shooters preferred, and found by contacting the boys at the "bottom of the pile" as well as the top rankers, that the .38 revolver is their first love. I believe there are several basic reasons for this preference; at any rate the choice holds for me.

It is my belief that in selecting a .38 revolver for target work, one should be very thorough in the examination of such a hand gun, meaning that one should check the barrel alignment with each individual chamber so as to be assured of all the possible accuracy that can be obtained. This can be done by anyone who has a knowledge of firearms and does not necessarily have to be done by a gunsmith or expert, simply by cocking the hammer and looking through the firing pin hole; this will enable you to check the alignment of the chambers to the barrel. Oftentimes you will find that a cylinder will have three or four chambers that align perfectly with the barrel while the remainder are not so good. This explains the reason why some of the fellows have marked the chambers on their revolver and load single-shot for slow-fire. I will say that this is a very good practice. Along this line I also suggest that one should throat the breech of the barrel to an amount almost again as much as that which is used by the factory originally. In so doing, it lessens the chance of shaving the bullet which, naturally, affords a greater degree of accuracy.

There are a few accessories that may be added to the revolver which will be of benefit, such as the short action. This, I believe, gives the shooter a quicker cocking action that allows him more time to squeeze in his timed- and rapid-fire strings; also that it is a benefit in slow-fire due to the fact that you have a shorter hammer fall. In some short-action jobs that I have used, there is less chance of the gun getting out of time. I am not going to attempt to go into detail as to trigger pull, beyond saying that I use a pull between  $2\frac{3}{4}$  and 3 pounds and do not believe in too light a pull because it is apt to cause flinching.

Sights are naturally one of the essentials. Many of the well known shooters of the nation are using special adjustable click sights, and have, no doubt, found this is an advantage. The same holds good with the various types of special grips which are adaptable to the needs of the individual shooter. I think, in regard to this accessory, a person should not be too hasty in his selection, but should spend ample time so as to get the most out of the particular grip he is trying. Above all, do not get a complex of changing grips at the least provocation. Instead of taking the gun and grips apart, take yourself apart to see if it isn't you that may be wrong. Of course, the latter applies to numerous other circumstances in

connection with hand gun shooting. As for myself, I don't use special grips on my revolver, but do use the large rubber adapter. I drop my little finger under the frame of the gun and into a groove that I have cut out of the grip on the left hand side. This enables me to grip my gun the same way each time—a point that should be stressed and adhered to conscientiously. I may also mention here that the hammer spur should be sharpened to prevent the thumb slipping. Something else that I do in the timed- and rapid-fire strings is to put powdered rosin on my hand. This adds to my assurance of maintaining the same grip throughout the entire string.

As for practice, enough cannot be said for both dry and actual firing. I am a great believer in dry firing. I drill constantly to strengthen my muscles and nerves and to make my shooting movements as automatic and unvarying as possible. In my den I have a small target pasted on the wall, scaled down to represent in proportion, the bull (9 and 10 rings) of the target at which I shoot on the range. Under it I've placed an electric clock, the kind with a sweep second hand. If you make a similar arrangement you'll find it a great help. Be sure to have a good light on your target and clock so you'll avoid eye-strain. See that your gun is unloaded, then take your position to 10 feet away from the target.

I start my dry practice just as if I were actually firing in a National Course match, going through all three stages of fire. Slow-fire practice is going to promote steadiness and patience and is a stage where one must become an expert. In the years past, we did not feel that it was essential to have a "hot" score at fifty yards—that the match would be won in the timed- and rapid-fire stages. But pistol marksmanship has advanced to such a degree that it is my finding that the major portion of the matches are won in the slow-fire string because the boys in the upper bracket, if they get away with a good score at fifty yards, are not so apt "to look back" as they did in the past. Please do not get the idea that slow-fire is the most essential, but I do want to make this point—it is as important as timed- and rapid-fire.

When practicing timed- and rapid-fire, I always shoot in strings of five and never turn loose a salvo of six or eight or ten shots. In competition, you'll shoot five shots at a time—so accustom yourself to automatic, unvarying shooting, and then, on the range you'll know instinctively when five shots have gone off. I make it a practice as soon as the hammer falls, to attain as much speed as possible in cocking and getting sight alignment, then back to a steady take-up or squeeze.

Naturally, ammunition plays an important part in revolver shooting, and is something the shooter should go into thoroughly, just as in the selection of the gun. Try all types and makes, give them a fair test, and stay with each of them long enough to be positive it is or is not the cartridge best suited to your use. Cover re-loads as well as factory loads. However, I have used almost every kind and will not trust my re-loads in match shooting. This brings up a point on which I cannot lay too much stress. In my experience with some of my own team members, I have found that they had difficulty in competition,



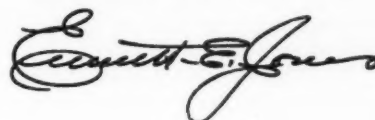
EMMETT JONES, winner of no less than six major events in the National Matches of 1939, is a member of Los Angeles' famed police pistol team. He has been a member of every International Pistol team firing at Perry since their inception there in 1937.



and upon investigation found they were using one type ammunition in practice and another in matches. So by all means use the same ammunition in competition that you are accustomed to using in practice.

In a final analysis, the point that I am most interested in making is to be practical and automatic, allowing the subconscious mind to carry as many of the functions as

possible. The thoughts expressed in this article have originated from a one-cylinder mind in hope it will be of some benefit to the followers of this series.



## The Old Coach's Corner

### HIGH LIGHTS ON THE SMALL BORE

**I**N EARLY PRACTICE this Spring, and at the Regional matches, I have had unusual opportunity to gain experience which I pass on to you youngsters in the hope that it may help you at Camp Perry if you are lucky enough to get there, or in your late summer matches on your home ranges.

As I told you last year, I changed from a 10- to a 20-power telescope sight, and I have found it a very great advantage which was badly needed for my old eyes. It enabled me to see the holding tremor much more clearly, and thus I was able to fight against this tremor and gradually train myself to hold steadier. But the great advantage lay in the ability to spot with it practically as well as with a regular spotting scope. This makes your shooting a lot faster, and there is no tendency to get out of your uniform position as you do not have to lean over to look through the spotting scope. The advantage of shooting faster is two-fold. You have more time within the specified limit to devote to the more difficult shots or to hold up during periods when the wind is changing or uncertain. You are also under the strain and tension of hard prone shooting for a shorter period, and are not so liable to be a little unsteady, particularly towards the end of a long string.

Twenty power is not necessary for every man, although I have not found that it has any disadvantage as compared with a lower power sight. A keen, clear-sighted youngster probably sees as well with a 12-power as my old eyes do with my twenty. The main requirements in a target telescope sight, it seems to me, are ability to spot fairly accurately, and to see the cross-hairs clearly outlined in the X-ring.

The scope sight will not entirely take the place of the spotting scope. I have always found it very advisable to set up the latter when shooting at 100 or 200 yards, although I do not now use it at 50 yards. There will come times on dark days or with the sun slightly behind the target when you cannot see quite well enough to spot your bullet holes with certainty with the high-power telescope sight. Also, the spotting scope is very much better for judging mirage because it is held steadier on its stand. Incidentally, I have found my 20-power scope rather poor for judging mirage, which is just another way of saying that when aiming with it, the mirage has never bothered me a bit.

#### VARIATION IN ELEVATION

So far this year I have found a variation of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  minutes in the elevations required for 100 yards. This is

not due to any change in rifle, ammunition, weather, or wind, but is very clearly caused by variations in the firing position and the way in which the recoil is taken up. On my home range I have to shoot slightly down hill, and here I always require an elevation of from 70 to  $70\frac{1}{2}$  half minutes on the scope mount. On two other ranges on which I have shot considerably, and which are almost level, the elevation has averaged 68 to  $68\frac{1}{2}$  half minutes. It may be that some of you may find a similar variation when shooting at the top sighter bull as compared with firing on the lower record bullseye. Major Andrews in his excellent little booklet "From Tyro to Master" speaks of finding such variations. But as you start in at the top bull and proceed downward, probably this variation will occur gradually, your spotting will make you aware of it, and you will correct your elevation accordingly as you go along. The point is, don't be too much disturbed if some day you find that apparently you are off four or five clicks in your elevation. Just lay it to lack of uniformity in your position and hold.

This is one of the experiences that we all have from time to time that shows us the importance of a uniform firing position, and tension in holding. The shooter who fidgets around on the firing point will find it difficult to stay in the 9-ring no matter how good his aim and let-off may be. To secure this uniformity you must keep your left elbow continually on its selected spot on the ground—don't raise or shift it. Don't shift or change your left hand grasp or sling tension, and see that your keeper-keeper retains the sling in a constant position as high up on the back of the left arm as possible.

If you are troubled with heart pulsations see that both your upper back arm and sling loop are well padded; which will usually stop it, although some pulsations are due to shooting too quickly after a hearty meal. But more padding than is absolutely needed is a disadvantage. I think. Last season I was troubled a little with pulsations and used a rubber pad on my sling. This year I am not using it, and I think that I am holding better than before.

#### STEADY HOLDING

Speaking of steady holding—it takes a lot of practice. Last winter I was hardly able to shoot at all due to lack of a range, and this Spring it took me a whole month of steady practice—40 to 80 shots a day—to reach the stage where I could steady the cross-hairs down in the center of the X-ring and hold them there while I gradually applied the squeeze so as to have the rifle go off unexpectedly. At the start I was trembling all over the 10-ring. Last week I got a 399 in the Dewar, which is pretty good for me. But I am getting along in years and I do not get into condition as quickly as a youngster

would. It's just fifty years ago this summer, since I fired my first rifle match. A youngster ought to be able to get into good holding form in two weeks of steady shooting. Certainly that much is needed in preparation for a competition. A lay-off of as much as ten days is also certainly detrimental.

One of the best aids to steady holding, I find, is a position where the sights align naturally right on the bull when you are relaxed. If you have to "muscle" your rifle over a little, up, down, right, or left, to get in to aim at the bull then you are sure to have a tremor. This correct relaxed aiming position is attained first by getting the position as perfect as possible before you start firing your sighting shots, and then by very slightly shifting your stomach as you lie on the ground so that the relaxed position brings you right on the ten-ring.

This year at one of the Regional matches I had the good fortune of seeing the National Small Bore Champion Dave Carlson break the 100-yard 40-shot any sight record with a possible and 36 X's. I noticed in this and other matches he took plenty of shots, sometimes five or six, on his sighting target to be sure he was going all right before he started in on his scoring bulls. His position and the rhythm of his shooting were also a delight to see, and a fine exhibition of uniformity. He did not hesitate to hold up when the conditions were puzzling. Once in another match I saw him hold up and not fire for over a minute and a half. But when things were just right he poured them in.

#### CLEANING FOR ACCURACY

The matter of cleaning the small bore match rifle, particularly when Lesmok ammunition is used, has always been a subject of discussion between shooters. I asked Dave particularly what his practice was in this respect. He told me that after firing in a match, (using Lesmok ammunition), that in the hour or so of waiting until the next match, the fouling in the bore is liable to dry a little hard. To overcome this, when he had completed his string, and while still at the firing point, where possible, he fires three or four smokeless cartridges, aiming the shots into the backstop. This takes out the Lesmok fouling, and leaves only the light, non-corrosive smokeless residue. He thus does not ordinarily clean between the various matches on the same day. In a subsequent string a couple of Lesmok warmers put through the bore leaves it in excellent shape for consistent delivery of shots. Of course he always cleans at the end of the day.

Lesmok or Smokeless—which shall we choose? That depends entirely upon your rifle, and you are the person to find out just what ammunition shoots best in your barrel. But I do know that it pays to make a careful test of various ammunitions as frequently the best may be good for 2 or 3 points higher average in a 40-shot match than the second best. It is attention to all these little details I have suggested here that makes for a high average. Good tools—uniformly and correctly used; accuracy is merely another word for uniformity.

## N. R. A. MUSEUM-IV



AMERICAN COLLECTORS are just now awakening to the possibilities of early automatic arms, many of which are quite as scarce as the most avidly sought-for of our flintlock and percussion weapons. The N.R.A. Museum is fortunate in being able to show an entire case devoted to the development of the self-loader, mainly through the generosity of Robert S. Chamberlain of Washington, who presented a nearly complete series of representative types, all of them formerly in his own collection.

Among these are two of the pistols illustrated. At the top is an example of the 6.35-mm. Bergmann, which immediately followed the Schonberger of 1892 and the Borchardt of 1893. Appearing first in 1894, the Bergmann may be considered one of the earliest of self-loading pistols to have been placed on the market. The patent was that of Theodore Bergmann, who produced the pistols from his works at Gaggenau in Bavaria. Beneath it is an example of Andrea Schwarzlose's self-loading pocket pistol in 7.65-mm. caliber. The Schwarzlose was unique in employing a blow-back system in which the barrel recoiled to the front instead of to the rear as in conventional blow-back actuated pistols. The lower piece, made under the patents of Haessler, appeared in 7-mm. caliber about 1905. Known as the Adler, it is one of several German self-loaders which have never been particularly well-known in this country. This last was presented to the N.R.A. by Edwin J. Shamhart.

## UNDER THE RED STAR

(Continued from page 24)

average man's waist, the Russian Model 1928 may be furnished either with rubber-tired wooden wheels or with pneumatic-tired disc wheels. Six are assigned to each infantry regiment, and are drawn either by four horses or by tractor and limber. Their shield is so similar to that of the old Model 1902 Putilov light field gun that the Model 28 is frequently so identified.

As a matter of fact, the Red artillery program has replaced almost all of their old 76.2's. A general modernization of Russian artillery set in toward the end of the 1920's. This has brought out new and more powerful field types, from a long 76.2-mm. gun through 122-mm. and 152-mm. howitzers up to 107-mm., 150-mm. guns and 210-mm. mortars. Instead of old wooden wheels, this artillery has either hard-rubber-tired or newer pneumatic-tired steel wheels. To make certain that their Army has everything, mobile and railway artillery up through 16-in. guns has been built. Some is obviously superior to any our own hitherto peniless Army has developed. Guns shown in the Mannerheim Line siege were frequently provided with fairly complete overhead armor on railway mounts, and incorporated Rube Goldberg refinements for movement of ammunition and power-loading.

Such forward thinking has produced a six-wheeled shielded self-propelled mount for the 76.2-mm. infantry

howitzer and even an attempt at a non-recoil gun. However, in antiaircraft artillery, orthodoxy rules. Desire for nationalism and gags has not prevented the adoption of the almost world standard 40-mm. Bofors automatic. Heavy guns are truck-borne or towed Model 1933 76.2's, backed by the mobile Leningrad 105 mm.

For artillery and the other arms, in past years three helmet types have been issued. The original French helmet was succeeded by one with pronounced flanges over nose and ears. Of good quality, helmets of this model made in 1939 cushioned the head against an imitation leather sweat-band overlying shock-pads of sponge rubber. Lack of leather causes a fabric chin-strap, also present in the new helmet—an Italian-style affair with more protection, no flanges and a bead around the edge.

The sum total of this matériel program with its massive ramifications and advanced thinking has meant that the Russians have been able to force the Germans to turn from lightning war to a prolonged infantry campaign. Given competent staff officers and little political interference with preparation and war, the Russians might have turned the suicidal efforts of the Russian peasant into victory. The Russian example makes it imperative that the United States fight the coming war with a selective, progressive officer corps, supported by civilians and politicians who have no interest other than slaving, that the Army and Navy may have a super-abundance of the matériel they require.

## ORDNANCE QUOTES

¶ *Trends:* Military armament continues steadily on its way to balanced production even though the demand increases by gigantic leaps requiring titanic industrial effort. During the past hundred days, vital items showed these percentage production increases: machine guns, 93; light tanks, 475; medium tanks, 467; smokeless powder, 127; TNT, 92.

The munitions demand continues to grow. Total U. S. appropriations and authorizations for defense (including Lease-Lend) now come to \$46,255,000,000; British orders account for \$3,669,000,000. Items: airplanes, \$11,957,000,000; ships, \$8,483,000,000; guns and ammunition, \$8,081,000,000; industrial facilities, \$5,353,000,000.

Conclusion: In the face of these objectives the worst set-backs are construction strikes on vital new munitions plants. At St. Louis (small-arms ammunition), Weldon Springs (TNT), Plumb Brook (TNT, DNT) and Ravenna (loading), week-end walk-outs have delayed completion of sorely needed production facilities. Workers' demand: Double time for Saturdays and Sundays instead of time and a half! Question: Are the American people serious about this defense job or not?

¶ *More Tanks:* With \$100,000,000 worth of new contracts placed for 2200 tanks, the Ordnance Department now has on order approximately 11,400 tanks. Chrysler Tank Arsenal's newest orders for medium M3's call for \$63,785,000, with another contract for \$10,781,000 for spare parts. American Car and Foundry, Berwick, Pa., now mass-producing light M3's, was awarded two contracts for \$12,548,000 and \$1,787,000 for more of the same.

¶ *Man Power:* The War Department's latest official estimate of the Army's man power is 1,506,500 officers and enlisted men—double the strength of January 30, 1941. Breakdown: Regular Army, 511,900; National Guard, 282,900; Reserve Officers, 63,200; Selectees, 648,500.—From "Army Ordnance Bulletin" of the Army Ordnance Association, August 15th, 1941.

¶ *New Ordnance Plants:* "General locations" for five new Ordnance plants, for which a total of \$128,084,029 has been authorized, have been announced by the War Department.

They are Baxter Springs, Kans., ammonium-nitrate plant to be called Jayhawk Ordnance Works, \$17,700,000, 2800 acres; Momence, Ill., intermediate storage, name: Central Ordnance Regulating Station, \$4,884,029, 3000 acres; Illinois Ordnance Plant, Crab Orchard Lake, Ill., shell and bomb loading, \$40,000,000, 20,000 acres; Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Miss., 7000 acres, \$14,500,000, bag loading; Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Choteau, Okla., \$51,000,000, 6000 acres, smokeless-powder plant.—From "The Ordnance Bulletin" of the Army Ordnance Association, August 15, 1941.



# OVER THE NEWS DESK

## WE'RE SORRY

In the article "Aligning Scope Blocks" by George Vitt, July RIFLEMAN, pages 11-13, references to bench stones of a certain general type were made, which The Carborundum Company considers a discrimination against their products. These references are pointed out in their letter of August 8 which we are glad to call to the attention of our readers by way of correcting the errors:

"When selecting the bench stone (whetstone) DON'T ever use the so-called Carborundum stones. They are made of particles of silicon carbide held weakly together with a certain bond, the combination being intended for rough use. Carborundum stones very quickly lose their true surface when used for grinding hard steel pieces; \* \* \*

(2) " \* \* \* The only really good wheels for grinding the steels that are usually used in gun work, are made of snow-white Aluminum Oxide. This is trade-marked by the Norton Company as 'Alundum 38' and by The Carborundum Company as 'White Alloxite.'

(3) "The best bond today is marked BE by the Norton people. The best hardness for shop and tool-room grinding is M or N. The best all-around structure is 5 (medium). Thus, in buying your wheel you can briefly specify 3860-M5BE, which indicates the exact quality.

(4) " \* \* \* Just drop a line to the Norton Company or The Carborundum Company, both at Niagara Falls, and ask them for their booklets on Grinding Wheel Information and Selection. \* \* \* The Norton Company makes a better variety of wheels and oil stones."

"We are surprised that a publication of your high standing would print an article condemning a company's products, and we must protest against these incorrect statements made with reference to our products.

"The Norton Company and The Carborundum Company are the largest manufacturers of abrasive products in the world, and the products of each are highly regarded in all branches of industry where abrasives are used. Silicon carbide stones are made by both companies, not only by The Carborundum Company, those of The Carborundum Company being trade-marked 'Carborundum' and those of the Norton Company being trade-marked 'Crystolon.' It is true that silicon carbide wheels may not be best suited for the grinding of scope blocks, but the statements of paragraph (1) quoted above condemn silicon carbide wheels of The Carborundum Company only.

"Mr. Vitt's article will give a very unfavorable impression of our products to the readers of your publication and will tend to injure our reputation as a manufacturer of high grade abrasives suitable for every purpose. We must therefore ask you to make a retraction of these prejudicial statements in one of your subsequent issues. Yours very truly,

CHARLES KNUPFER,  
Vice-President."

In our reply we point out that there is also a compliment to the advertising of The Carborundum Company as, " \* \* \* Mr. Vitt's reference to the 'so-called carborundum stones' was undoubtedly intended as a general reference to bench stones of a certain general type, and, he has used the word 'carborundum' because your advertising has more or less associated carborundum with whetstone in the minds of the public. To you as a manufacturer it is a brand, but to the average fellow with a small work-bench it is a type of whetstone. It seems that you are

in something of the same position as the Frigidaire people; probably 80% of the housewives refer to any electric refrigerator as a Frigidaire.

"As to our general editorial policy, we naturally endeavor to avoid printing articles which are deliberately prejudicial to any responsible manufacturer or distributor. On the other hand, every mechanic, ballistician and shooter has his own ideas as to what are the best tools, guns and cartridges.

"Articles of the type of Mr. Vitt's which appear in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN represent merely the personal ideas of the author and our readers recognize them as being just that and no more. We are certainly desirous of being entirely fair and impartial, however, and are accordingly more than glad to print your letter of the eighth in the September RIFLEMAN.

"Cordially,

"C. B. LISTER,  
Secretary-Treasurer."

## SPARE THE INSULATORS!

The Department of Agriculture's REA (Rural Electrification Administration) issues a plaintive appeal to sportsmen's groups against the alarming frequency of informal target practice at the expense of their power-line insulators. Undoubtedly the damage is caused by boys with rifles but without ranges—youngsters who could become a part of any rifle club's junior program. All these boys need is a place to shoot safely, and targets instead of REA's insulators to shoot at. A little shooting education can avoid tragedies of boredom like these, or like the one quoted by REA's press release:

"Feb. 26—Got new rifle. Snowing. Couldn't go hunting. Feb. 27—Still Snowing. Couldn't go hunting. Feb. 28—Polished rifle. Still snowing. March 1—Still snowing. Shot Grandma."

## CARLSON SCORES

Dave Carlson, one of the most unassuming of our top-flight target shooters and, according to 1940 rankings, the best, is having one of his best years. This season he has outscored the field in three regional events as well as in other assorted matches. He fired 3190 in the Southeastern Regional and 3192 in the Eastern Regional. More recently he won his own Northeastern Championship. His Camp Ritchie scores, which were not published in the account of the Eastern Regional because Carlson was not eligible for that title, equalled the course record. They were: 1st Eastern Small Bore Championship, 1788-123X; 2nd Eastern Individual Match, 991-67X; 5th Eastern Short Range Match, 400-33X; 3rd Eastern Mid-range Match, 398-31X; 2nd Swiss Match, 4 bullseyes; 1st with partner Jack Lacy in two-man team match at 200 yards, 395-15X; 1st Cascade Championship, 1600-114X; 4th Short Range Metallic, 400-31X; 1st 50 meter Metallic Match, 400-32X; 1st Camp Perry Special Match, 400-27X; 2nd Mid Range Metallic Match, 400-24X; 6th Short Range Open Match, 400-33X.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

The regular Annual Meeting of the Members of the National Rifle Association for the purpose of electing Directors as provided by the By-Laws and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, September 6, at 8 P. M.

All members of the Association have the privilege of the floor. The right to vote is limited to Life and Endowment Members. Benefactors and Patrons.

## TIMED FIRE with Bill Shadel

• Around National Match time the stay-at-homes become interested in shooting news from their local papers. Publicity is the word used for it, but that's a misnomer in a sense, for there's no ballyhoo, trick photos, cheesecake coming out of Camp Perry—nothing but important shooting news. So we're talking NEWS again. How about helping this NEWS along by checking with your editors and radio directors by way of reminding them of the Big Time in the shooting world—Sept. 3-7 (actual competition firing starts on the third)? We can see that the NEWS gets out of Perry to every paper requesting it. Besides, the regular news services (AP will have its ace shooting reporter, Fritz Howell, on the job again) will cover the Matches, but that still doesn't insure the copy being used when it reaches the editor's desk. That's where you can help by suggestion.

Radio will add to this NEWS distribution, with the Mutual Broadcasting System coming in for several spot broadcasts. Again check with your local station to see if it's carrying the programs.

And when the National Matches are over, keep up your contacts with NEWS outlets. Here's Barney Gray's experience, with a bit of his philosophy. Barney is in Richmond, Va., and when the club needed a publicity officer, he says he was sucker enough to be made IT. "Oh, I felt highly flattered, and bragged about it around the house. My first article was all about our Annual Meeting, and was complete to the finest detail. A real masterpiece! But it all appeared in two obscure lines to the effect that we had a meeting. And I got hot. And I raved. And cussed. And got pushed around for it. Then I came to and wondered why some, to me, obscure movement could get headlines, while an important thing like shooting got brushed off. And I learned that the sporting editors were interested in NEWS, not me and my ambitions.

"So last year I became a regular Barnum. I had our pistol tournament as an opening celebration for the State Police Range. That was news. The match was a surprising success. More news. Our league was a big one. More news. And by supplying NEWS to them at regular intervals, and leaving them alone when trifles occur, we became friends. Now I ask them if they think what I have is worth while, and if not, I don't bother them with it. We get along swell. See?

"They're not the devils I thought. They just didn't know the news value of something with which they were unfamiliar—and were too busy to listen to 'just another crank.'"

And to prove to Barney that he's learned the ropes and is a good publicity officer we're using his short note like this. National Defense is supported by the Hampton Rifle Club one hundred per cent but it's tough when they have to sacrifice their range to the Government for a defense housing project. The Cavalier Club of Richmond offered to combine the annual tournaments of each club on September 27 and 28, to be fired on the Richmond Range but with two sets of prizes offered to inspire the competitors.

# TOURNAMENT REVIEWS

## REGIONAL RIFLE AND PISTOL RESULTS

### RIFLE:

#### FAR WESTERN REGIONAL SMALL BORE

Competition of the hottest type was waged on the Richmond (Calif.) Municipal Rifle Range July 18 to 20 for the Far Western Regional Small Bore Championship after it looked like a heavy California fog was going to cut down visibility. But the sun finally came out and the race for first place developed into the closest of any of this year's regional matches.

The efforts of the big field on the Richmond range to put on an appearance of apparent calm under the pressure of competing for the eight free trips to Camp Perry grew more obvious as the match progressed. Too much depended on the outcome this year and it made the boys press. So, it wasn't long before most of the eventual winners began to step ahead.

The war of nerves finally ended with Warren Howes, of San Diego, an Expert, placing high in the Regional Aggregate with a score of 3166-168X, ahead of A. J. "Blind Bill" Hanscom, of San Carlos. Hanscom also tallied 3166, but was 15 X's behind the winner.

Hanscom earned the top Master award with that score and San Francisco's Bud Wickersham, who finished in fourth place with 3159, took second high Master honors. Howes led the Expert division and was followed by B. G. Simms, of Sacramento, whose 3160 netted him third place in the aggregate standings. Ray Tindall, of Los Angeles, and C. Ligala, of Temple, Ariz., topped the Sharpshooter ranks, while Frank Frane, of Visalia, Calif., and George Fiscolini, of Salinas, will go to Perry as Marksmen.

#### NORTHEASTERN REGIONAL SMALL BORE

For the first time in his championship-studded shooting career Dave Carlson is tops in his own region. Even last year when he grabbed the National Small Bore Championship he couldn't beat the field in the Northeastern Regional Matches. But Dave came through on July 26 and 27 this year at Northfield, Vt., and won the crown by 13 points over his nearest competitor, John Crowley of Concord, N. H. That's not all either, for Carlson copped five of the eight events making up the regional aggregate, walked off with three of the four aggregates and set a new national record for the 100 yard metallic sight match of 400-36X.

There was not much doubt about the eventual result after the first match, 50 yards any sights, which Carlson won with 400-34X. Jack Lacy was runner-up with 400-30X. There was less doubt after the second event, 50 meter iron, when Dave solved a tricky wind and fired a winning total of 397-27X, two markers higher than the second place shooter. The New Haven Master practically settled the issue in the 50 meter any, which he won with 399-29X.

Crowley finally broke the ice and captured the 100 yard any with a 400-29X. William Sitzer's 400-28X was a close second. John Hollar, North Walpole, N. H., who didn't fire the first day, started off by winning the first match of the second day, 50 yard iron, with the best of twelve 400 possibles. He had 35 X's to top Charles H. Smith and Harmon J. Sheldon by three.

Carlson's national record total came next and then he turned in a 400-36X victory

over the Dewar any sight course to win that one for good measure. The last match on the program, the metallic sight Dewar, went to Alvin Ferber who turned in the only possible of that event. Ward Snow was a point behind in second place but still copped the Dewar aggregate by two X's over Sitzer.

Carlson's efforts in the regional totalled to 3191-241X. Lucien A. Conant, Lincoln, N. H., and Richard Leiterman, Chaumont, N. Y.,



The Northeastern Small Bore tourney was staged on the fine range at Northfield

finished one-two in the Expert class; Snow, of Blue Hill, Me., and Larry Leete, Springfield, Mass., finished in that order for Sharpshooter honors; Ora B. Smith, Keene, N. H., topped the Marksmen with Joseph Morin, Hartford, Conn., second.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST SMALL BORE

Fifty-eight competitors went out to the Clackamas Rifle Range at Portland, Ore., to shoot for the Pacific Northwest Regional Small Bore Championship on June 21 and 22. The weather was intermittently overcast with some perfect shooting conditions and some rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan K. Waddell, of Medford, Ore., were a strange husband and wife team. Mr. Waddell played a definite second fiddle and wasn't around when the big awards were handed out. Mrs. Waddell, however, won the regional title, the State championship, the iron sight aggregate, and a trip to Camp Perry. Her score in the aggregate was 3177-188X, two slim points in front of Clifford Fosberg who staged a fine comeback after dropping six points in the opening 50 meter any sight match. Lee Swem won that one, but Mrs. Waddell was out in front after the second event, 50 meter iron, which she copped with 398-31X. Fosberg won the 50 yard iron with a possible and finished second to Lewis Davis in the 100 yard iron to regain some ground. He gained another mark in the Dewar any and followed with another possible at 50 yards with any sights.

Only one point behind Mrs. Waddell with two matches to go Fosberg slipped again in the Dewar iron and went down two more points. This event was won by Karl Kepp, a sharpshooter. Though she dropped another point in the 100 yard any, Mrs. Waddell held on to her early lead long enough to take the match. Both she and Fosberg are Experts and took care of honors in that class. L. A. Pope and Jim Wade topped the Masters, but the trips in that class go to Harold Greer and Guy Jones. L. E. Brentlinger and Kepp led the Sharpshooters, while Walter Knopf and Russel S. Cornelius paced the Marksmen.

### NORTHWESTERN REGIONAL RIFLE

Years ago John Manewal, a well-known shooter of Cheyenne, started a small rifle range on his ranch north-east of town, just to have a place where he could experiment with loads and fire when he pleased. The demands of his many friends and his own desires caused him to add to this bit by bit until recently the Cheyenne Rifle Club was glad to be able to lease it for the use of its members.

Everything was ready for the gang Saturday morning. The first match opened on time with a full relay. Mrs. Kell of Deerfield took the 50-yard any with a possible and 31X's and the 100-yard any with another possible and 25X's, but this regional was out of her district. Jim Wade of Boise, Idaho, was second in the 50-yard any with another possible and 30X's, but dropped 8 in the 50-meter and another 8 in the 100-yard any to make his going look pretty hard. Bill Henderson of Cheyenne took the 50-meter any with 396.

In the afternoon we were treated to a real rain and hailstorm. Fortunately, it only lasted about twenty minutes, and the soil here is such that ten minutes after the storm one could walk anywhere without picking up any mud on his boots, and firing was immediately resumed. Jim Wade forged up by taking the Dewar any with a possible and 25X's, with Harry Harrison of Denver in second place, one point down. The 50-yard iron sight was won by Vance Rogers of Crow Agency, Montana, with a possible and 29X's, but Wade was only 1 down with 24X's and looking strong again, 3 points ahead of the field. The last event of the day, 100-yard iron, proved a decided upset, two new faces getting in the medals. U. E. McLain, Sharpshooter of Pueblo, Colorado, placed first with a possible and 28X's, and George Zanor of Lander, Wyoming, landed in second, down one point. This left Wade tops in the Master Class for the day but 3rd in the aggregate, placing Mathew Canjar of Denver, Expert, first for the day.

Sunday morning looked good, few floating clouds, little wind and not too hot. Matt Canjar of Denver stepped out and took the opening match, 50-meter iron with a 397. The Dewar iron was copped by Vance Rogers with 399 and 22X's; Canjar dropped 9 points in this event, but still placed first in the Regional Aggregate with 3,165, just one point ahead of Vance Rogers and 4 points ahead of Harry Pfeifer of Denver, Colorado.

One more individual match remained, at 50, 100 and 200 yards. A score of 585 held this for some time. Then one after another chalked up 588 to fight over their ties. Along comes Matt Canjar of Denver with a possible at 50 yards, down 2 at 100 yards and when the smoke cleared at the 200 yards he totaled 197-6X for a match total of 595-34X. Several old heads immediately claimed a record. This score, of course, added to the Regional Championship, also gave him the Grand Aggregate Championship for the two days' firing. All that was left was the team match. The Colorado Rifle Club of Denver was tops with 1,574-68X; Idaho State Rifle Association, second 1,569-60; Aurora, Colo., 1,566-65; Lander, Wyo., 1,564-63; Cheyenne Rifle Club, 1,562-59X.

### PISTOL:

#### SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL PISTOL

Florida could take credit for another exceptional pistol tournament after the last shot was fired in the Southeastern Regional Matches at Jacksonville, July 27. A record-breaking crowd of 118 pistol sharpshooters gathered on the Duval Pistol Club's range for the three-day shoot.

Not only was this regional a big match, it

was a close one as Major Charles F. Densford almost overcame R. L. Standau's 14 point lead in the last three matches of the regional aggregate. He failed, however, falling two points short of Standau's winning score of 1,706. The Tampa policeman took the title and the first Master trip to the National Matches. M. O. Wilson, of the Coast Guard, won his share of crowns. He grabbed 45 caliber honors easily the first day and took the .22 caliber aggregate and the all-around championship on the final day. C. A. (Smitty) Brown, who was taking time out from his duties as tournament manager to do some shooting, won the other aggregate with the center fire pistol.

Brown then teamed up with Harold Laycock, Charles Funderburk and Tom Perez, representing the Floridian Pistol Club, and shot a score of 1,156 over the Camp Perry course to win that event. They followed this with a 1,110 winning total for the Southeastern Regional crown. Alice Jefferson lost her Florida State women's championship to Mrs. Richard Canfield of Miami, who scored 194 to Alice's 187.

In the regional aggregate Jerry Fontanella, Miami Beach policeman, led the Experts with 1697 and the runner-up was J. W. Thomas of the Jacksonville police department. Major W. E. Hurlbert, of Jacksonville and Camp Blanding, was high among the Sharpshooters with 1666, leading M. D. Sinclair, of Tampa, by 21 points.

The Marksman class was led by Dr. Rex White, of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, with a score of 1568. W. Allen Barnett, of Madison, Tenn., was runner-up.

#### NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL PISTOL

A good turnout of some 100 shooters chased after Harry Reeves for two days in the North Central Regional Pistol Tournament on the Jackson (Mich.) Police range. They didn't catch him because Harry was at his best, but they did have a great match.

Reeves wasted no time getting started in the opening event, .45 caliber slow fire. He not only broke, but completely annihilated the national record of 187 points. Harry fired a 96-98-194, seven points over. After the buck got him in the timed fire stage (he dropped to 188) Harry ran out the last two .45 clashes.

Neither the regional or the all-around aggregates provided much competition for Harry. In both instances Al Hemming was the runner-up, 26 points behind in the regional and 48 in the all-around. Reeves' winning totals were 1,745 and 2,609 in those events.

Both of the high-scoring Detroit Policemen previously had won Camp Perry trips and were not eligible again this year. Clyde Sayers, also of the Detroit force, who finished third, turned down the trip at the request of Detroit Police officials. Phil Roettinger and Charles Logie, therefore, were next in line to represent the Master class at the National Matches. This tops a banner first year of shooting for Roettinger, who rose from no classification at all to Master in that time. Moreover, the Perry matches will be his last for a while at least since he is slated for army duty a few days later.

H. W. Grossglau and C. R. Atkinson beat the field in the Expert class; Rawson Weaver and J. Barton took Sharpshooter honors; Paul Fakehany and R. B. Clapp topped the Marksman.

The Detroit Police No. 1 team, of course, won the .22 caliber four-man team match. The quartet of Reeves, Hemming, Shapiro and LaLonde totalled 1,152, 25 points higher than Detroit Police No. 2 which finished second.

The range itself came in for much attention, particularly the novel automatic timing de-

vise which measures the time only the targets are at full face toward the shooters. It is practically foolproof.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST PISTOL

What appeared to be an easy victory for Mel Rogers in the Pacific Northwest Regional Pistol aggregate backfired in the final .38 caliber National Match event at Raymond, Wash., and P. M. Chapman copped the title by a four-point margin with his score of 1,736. Rogers had an eight-point lead going into the conclusive match, but while he slumped to 282 Chapman was creating a new Northwestern record of 294 points. That 12-point margin changed the entire picture and



Glendale, California's pistol range was host to the Far Western pistol regional

gave Chapman the first of the Perry trips.

On the first day of the matches Rogers all but swept the .45 caliber events. He took all individual matches except the timed fire and had a winning aggregate total of 853. Rogers still was hot the next day and topped the field in the .22 aggregate by firing an 880 total. Chapman trailed by three points, and hadn't won a match.

It was almost the same story in the center fire field except for the final match. Rogers slowly built up his lead to the eight points and then came Chapman and his regional record score to spoil the whole thing. Rogers, of course, was second high Master.

Two host club boys, Harry Armstrong and Clifford Smith, pulled a big surprise by outclassing the Expert field and finishing one-two. The Sharpshooters had a horserace all the way, but Fred Butcher, of the U. S. Marines, in spite of shooting a .45 in the center fire matches, took the top spot. Mrs. L. J. Trones was next after overtaking R. W. Eaton. Marksman honors went to Charles Fountain and George Wray.

If anything, the team championship was even more hectic than the individual battles. The U. S. Treasury quartet won the event, but only by a single point over James R. Tucker's Marines. The winning score was 1,157. Seattle's Police had 1,137 and the host Capitol Pistol Club scored 1,124.

#### NORTHWESTERN REGIONAL PISTOL

Assuming sponsorship of the Northwestern Regional Pistol Championships almost at the last minute, the South Platte Chapter, Izaak Walton League, of Denver, Colo., certainly did things in a big way. It built an entirely new range for the event, scheduled a full three day program of shooting and managed to round up trophies for each individual and team match, excepting the regional aggregate.

All of the .45 caliber events were fired on the first day, August 1, with L. D. Parker, Pueblo, Colo., coming out on top. F. M. McBride was second and J. M. Schooley finished third. Three doubles matches were fired and Parker and Schooley won the .22 and .45 events while L. F. Markle and Paul Warren took the .38 doubles.

The second day was devoted to .22 caliber

shooting and was the starting day of the regional aggregate. Markle, the 1940 Champion, started fast and had a six-point lead at the end of the day's firing. Schooley and Warren matched scores for second and third positions. The four-man .22 caliber team match was won by the Treasury Department quartet of Parker, Schooley, Jamieson and McKelvey.

When the center fire matches were over on August 3 Schooley, by virtue of a great finish, was the winner of the regional by 19 points over Paul Warren. Markle slumped to third place. Parker's superiority with the .45 gave him the all-around aggregate title.

The class winners of the regional were: Masters, F. M. McBride and L. D. Parker; Experts, J. M. Schooley and Paul Warren; Sharpshooters, J. D. Jamieson and Leo C. Wery; Marksmen, Stuart Forsythe and Keith Oaks.

#### FAR WESTERN REGIONAL PISTOL

The Glendale (Calif.) Rifle and Pistol Club's range was the scene of three days of hot shooting for the Far Western Regional Pistol Championship, July 25, 26 and 27. When the results were in the hottest of the 150 competitors was Lt. G. W. Curo of the 250th Coast Artillery, Camp McQuade, California. He won the regional crown by six points over Emmett Jones of the Los Angeles Police. His score was 1,730; Jones had 1,724.

Lt. Curo led all the way and won two of the eight events making up the aggregate. He started off by copping the opening .22 caliber slow-fire match with 190 and piled up a big lead while F. J. Bergmann, A. L. Meloche and Jones were winning the timed, rapid and National Match stages, respectively, of the .22 caliber firing.

After finishing third to Jack Ahern and Alvin Strand in the center-fire slow-fire and fifth in the timed-fire event won by Cassius Gustin, Lt. Curo easily won the rapid-fire match with 196. At this point Curo had a fourteen point lead over Jones and McIntyre with one match to go. Adolph Buck won that one, center-fire National Match, with 288 and while Curo dropped to 277 he still won by a comfortable margin.

Jones, however, did make up that difference in the .45 caliber shooting and won the All-around aggregate by firing 2,562, fifteen markers ahead of McIntyre.

On the basis of the regional aggregate, though, Jones and McIntyre won the Master trips to the National Matches as Curo could not accept. Daniel Lehrer, Los Angeles, and Edwin Knowles, Santa Barbara, will represent the Experts at Camp Perry; Adolph Buck, San Francisco, and Oleta Ramage, Los Angeles, won the Sharpshooter trips; Ronald Yandell, Culver City, and Evan Hampton, Represa, were the high Marksmen.

#### CLASS B SHOOTS

##### VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP PISTOL TOURNAMENT

Y'know; in spite of the fracas in Europe, this is a funny world after all. Last year, at the same time, the competitors at these matches nearly cooked, and this year they had one heck of a good time! So, Press Agents for all the advertised localities, such as California and Florida, had better attend next year and get some new descriptions for their bosses. Weather is what is meant.

There isn't much use in going into a lot of dope about who did what during the tournament. Those who were there know, and those who weren't probably won't give a hoorah, or they would have come. Anyway, it seems that the Marines, as usual, had the situation well in hand. That guy Schneeman got into a lather and fired a 296 over the



Camp Perry course, center fire, and equalled the score of his friend Perna at Ritchie. This is, as far as we know, the record for service men. Anyhow they got their pictures in the paper for it.

And "Hank" Adams did some nice things to his targets at times. He left us some nice used ones to practice on because most of them have lots of room outside the ten ring for us local boys, and we know how to make the most of that space. In fact, we were thinking of having some target peripheries printed so that we could save on them. It would save hiring a paperhanger to paste them up.

Last year the range was very new. The matches then were held as an opening celebration for it, and they certainly "Opened" a jackpot. Now it is more like a well-kept city park; trees, flowers, birds, seats, water, paved walks, trash cans, in fact everything that the heart desires in the line of a range. In fact, one competitor went to sleep and found out three relays later that his turn had come and gone! That's how nice it is.

This review wouldn't be complete without mention of the very fine build-up given the tournament by the Richmond newspapers. The *Times-Dispatch* and the *News-Leader* both devoted unusually large areas to it, before, during, and after the matches. It was gratifying indeed to know that photographers from the press were anxious for shots of the event. A four, and a three column cut in one paper in one day is nice; but when practically the same thing occurs the next day, that's SWELL. And then, on the third day, when all the news of it would seem to be stale, there it is again! A cut of a target fired by our State Champ, Walter Walsh! And another Sport Columnist has some dope for the SIXTH DAY after the tournament! —BERNARD GRAY.

#### NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Repeating his triumph of a year ago at Elmira, Dave Carlson again captured the New York State title at the two-day tournament at Buffalo, sponsored jointly by the New York State Rifle Association and the Buffalo Rifle & Revolver Club.

Out of eleven matches, Carlson won six events, including both aggregates, as well as teaming with J. Wark to capture the Doubles Event, the only unclassified event on the program. New York City's Otto Kolb was runner-up in the Saturday aggregate, shooting a 795-44 X's, only three points out of first place.

The 50-Yard Metallic Sights event was featured with only two possibilities, and Carlson's 15 X's were made in the face of tricky wind that gave trouble all along the line. Conditions failed to improve and E. Holtzschner was able to take the 50-Yard Any Sights event with a 200-10 X's. In the Any Sight Dewar Carlson nosed out Otto Kolb with 399-26 against 397-22. Forty shots at 50 yards, the opener on the Sunday program, proved just what the doctor ordered for Sharpshooter Mike Panowicz, whose 400 and 27 X's was too good for the field. F. James with a 200-11 was two points ahead of Wessels in the 20-Shots Metallic at the same distance. The Iron-Sight Dewar developed into the hardest-fought match on the program. Shot in a stiff breeze, not a possible showed at either stage. Carlson again headed the list with 393-23 X's. The 100-Yard Any Event went to Carlson with 393 and 14 X's, three points ahead of G. Van-Aken.

#### NEW JERSEY STATE PISTOL

Despite the heat over 160 pistol enthusiasts from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia, fired in the State-Association sponsored New Jersey State Pistol Matches on July 26th and 27th. Because of

the limitations of Plainfield's present 24 target range it was necessary to refuse at least 50 additional entries, including five 4-man teams. It is hoped that at least 50 targets will be available next year.

The Virginia gentleman, Walter Walsh, toted away the gold hardware in 6 of the 9 individual events, including both the Saturday and Sunday aggregates. Mark Billings won the Center-Fire Slow-Fire event and his Marine team-mate Thurman Barrier the .45 National Match Course. The Marines' "X" team were easy winners in both the .22 and Center-Fire National Match 4-man team events as well as the team aggregate.

Brady Utz came up from the Expert class to win the .22 Slow-Fire event by one point from Master Walter Walsh.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE .30-CALIBER

The 13th annual .30-caliber matches of the California Rifle and Pistol Association were fired on the U. S. Marine Range at La Jolla on July 26th and 27th. Perfect weather conditions, smooth range operation and the traditional hospitality of the Marines, combined to make the matches an outstanding success.

The first match, 20 shots offhand at 200 yards, was won by Ray Kanagy of San Diego with the record score of 99 X 100. Match number two, 20 shots each at 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, was won by the old maestro MGY. Sgt. T. J. Jones with 195 X 200. At 300 yards rapid-fire, first place went to John Harness with 99 X 100. Harness also annexed the 600-yard match with a near possible of 100 X 100 and 13 V's.

The 1000-yard match for the Bausch & Lomb Trophy went to Cliff Dale of Monterey, with the fine score of 99 X 100 (11 V's). The Slow-Fire Aggregate was won by the indomitable Doc Philbrook with 290 X 300, and the Long-Range Aggregate went to Cliff Dale with 198 X 200.

The State Championship was won by Doc Philbrook with the new record score of 484 X 500! It is the Doctor's second winning of that honor, and a well-deserved victory, after having to beat such renowned shooters as E. V. Seeser, Tom Jones, Willoughby, Ramos De La Hunt and other Marines, all of whom have fired on the Big Team at Camp Perry.

#### THE MEDFORD (ORE.) RANGE

Beaucoup water has passed over the dam, or more appropriately, many bullets have been fired since that Sunday morning in March, 1936, when for the first time a half-dozen hopeful members of the Medford (Ore.) Rifle Club turned out on the National Guard .30-caliber range and fired at home-made 50- and 100-yard single-bull targets tacked up on improvised 1' x 4's driven into the ground. It wasn't long before S. M. Tuttle, a pear grower and manager of a large packing plant near Medford, grew interested. The result was an offer by Mr. Tuttle of the use of his private range at the southern base of Upper

The Wimbledon was won by E. A. Craven with a score of 99 and 14 V's. The team match, fired over the short-range course, 200 and 300 yards, slow and rapid fire, was won by—guess who?—The U. S. Marine Corps No. 1 Team! Second place went to the U. S. M. C. Team No. 2 with 548.

#### OHIO PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The annual Ohio Pistol Championships were fired for the first time on the new 60-point range of the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association, which will be used for all future matches conducted by the Association. Naturally a new range and new operating personnel did not work 100% perfectly, but neither did the handgun men fire possibilities! The 57 competitors who entered the July 20th tourney included seven Masters, fourteen Experts, eighteen Sharpshooters and sixteen Marksmen.

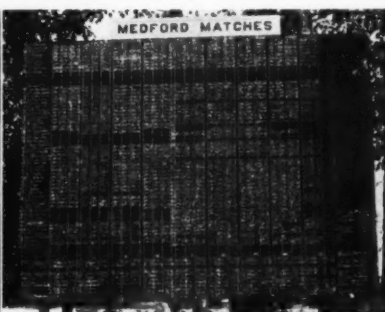
An innovation for these matches was the refunding of entry fees for the North-Central Regional Match to H. Grossglau, high Expert, and B. Skor, high Marksman Class, based on scores of the Grand Aggregate. The Grand Aggregate was won by Grossglau with 1,686, one point ahead of P. Roettinger, a Master from Cincinnati. High Sharpshooter was F. Sowers, Fairmont, West Virginia, 1,660, with B. Skor taking Marksman Class with 1,549. To Glen Hooven, instructor for the Columbus Police force, went the Ohio Championship with his 658 in the N. M. Course Aggregate.

Grossglau also won the Center-Fire Aggregate and the slow and timed-fire events. Ralph Marshall, Lima, started as if to repeat his championship of last year by winning the .22 timed and rapid-fire but could not keep up the pace. Other match winners were Carl Harman, Dayton, in the .22 slow-fire with 183; Sharpshooter N. Studt of Dearborn, Michigan, the .22 National Match with 285; P. Roettinger, the .22 aggregate, 854, as well as the center-fire, rapid with 192. Hooven outranked Marshall to win the center-fire National Match both with 284. Studt and Hooven teamed up to win the 2-man event with 564 over the National Match Course.

Sgt. Marvin Driver of the Detroit Police served as official referee for the N. R. A.—H. D. ERK.

Table Rock. The offer was snapped up, and the Medford Club went to work.

Today their range is without doubt one of the finest small-bore layouts in the West. The Pacific Northwestern Regional was held there for the first time in 1938; this year there were enough innovations and refinements for the Regional Small Bore to keep the most finicky tournament shooter happy. Pictured below is the range itself, and on the right, the Medford boys' idea of keeping the shooters posted—a huge scoreboard, on which every score was chalked as soon as it could be phoned to the board operator from the statistical office. Not bad, what?



## CLASS C TOURNAMENTS

**Flint (Mich.) Mid-Summer Small Bore:** July 20th saw a record established when 118 competitors registered for the Flint Mid-Summer Small Bore Tournament staged on the Flint Rifle and Pistol Club Range. A 50-yard 20-shot event went to Allan Johnston of Wayne, with a possible and 14 X's, and the short range any fell to Norman Hunt of Detroit for a 200 and 16 X's. Twenty-one year old Gerrit Dart of Pontiac scored a surprise victory in the Dewar metallic with a 397, and went on to top the field in the long range any with 200 and 14 X's. The final match, Dewar any, went to a possible with 24 X's turned in by Jimmy Jones of the Michigan Rifle and Pistol Association.—Kenneth Gilman.

**Saginaw Valley Rifle League Tourney:** Wilbur Miller of Saginaw dusted off his equipment to compete in his first tournament of the season, and managed to add two first and one second place medals to his collection. Team honors in the tourney, staged June 29 by the Midland County Sportsmen's Club, went to the Great Lakes Gun Club of Detroit four, who topped in the 100 yard four-man team match over delegations from the Saginaw Gun Club, Midland Rifle Club, Muskegon Pistol and Rifle Club and the Bay City Rifle Club.

**Small Bore at Prescott:** Competitors from New Mexico, California, Arizona and Nevada showed up for the June 28-29 small bore tourney of the Yavapai Rifle and Pistol Club at Prescott. When it came to counting up the grand aggregate, Otto Markmann of Pasadena claimed first place, with Warren Howes of Tucson and L. A. Pope of Los Angeles coming in second and third. A two-man team match fell to Markmann and Burkhart, with Rihs and Howes in place position.

**Cerro Gordo Spring Pistol:** Leo Allstot of Mason City and Robert McQueen of Ridgway were the big winners in the Spring pistol meet sponsored by the Cerro Gordo Rifle Club in Mason City, Iowa, on June 8. Allstot topped in five events, including the grand aggregate, which he won with a 1678 total. Seventeen year old McQueen came out on top in four events of the schedule, including wins in both .22 caliber and center-fire events.

**Galeton (Pa.) Summer Small Bore:** The first tournament staged on the Cowanesque Valley Rifle Club's new Antlers Range attracted 89 competitors from four states, taxing the brand new 40 point firing line to its utmost. Firing in a fitful wind, though under clear skies, Greg Allen, Elmira (N. Y.) small bore shark, was outstanding in winning the grand aggregate trophy with 1188, in addition to two other events of the schedule. Leonard Harrison, Bayonne, N. J., C. H. Cline, Woolrich, Pa., and Walt Ermold of Elmira accounted for the remaining first place medals.

**Lake of the Woods Pistol Tourney:** Thirty-seven pistoliers attended the June 15th shoot of the Lake of the Woods Pistol Club, held on their range near Baudette, Minnesota. Arvid Anderson, Warroad, took the grand aggregate with 1068, as well as the lion's share of the gold medals. Harry Brady, Ely, was Class B aggregate winner with 959. The Lake of the Woods Pistol Club's four did some fancy shooting over the N. R. A. short course to finish the day with a 1104 win over the U. S. Custom and Virginia Pistol Club's teams.

**Muncie Rifle and Pistol Club Small Bore:** H. W. North of Dayton, Ohio, was for the second consecutive year the major winner in this annual event, taking five first places in all. Other winners in the July 20th events were James Ratliff of New Albany and E. M. Hicks of Kokomo.

## COMING EVENTS

The four classes of registered tournaments are indicated as follows: **AA**—National Matches; **A**—Regional; **B**—State Championships and large District Matches; **C**—Local. *Unregistered matches are not coded.* Classification of competitors for prize awards indicated by code and asterisk—**C\***, etc.

### SEPTEMBER

#### RIFLE

- August 31 to September 7:** (AA\*), Ohio, National Small Bore Rifle, Camp Perry. National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
**7 Wisconsin (C\*),** V. F. W. Rifle, Racine. Henry Kaufman, 4635 West Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee.  
**7 New York,** Registered .30 Caliber Rifle, Karner. D. C. Reilly, Room 1601, 11 North Pearl Street, Albany.  
**7 California,** Bay District Small Bore League Match, Richmond. C. DeWitt, 3701 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland.  
**7 New York (C\*),** Quadio League, Fillmore. D. C. McEwan, Fillmore.  
**13-14 Pennsylvania,** Cumberland Valley Rifle and Pistol, Carlisle. Reed Snyder, Mt. Holly Springs.  
**14 California (C\*),** Fall Rifle, Marysville. Floyd E. Smith, 1311 Lemon Street.  
**14 Illinois (C\*),** Small Bore Rifle, Deerfield. George Postels, 2 North Sheridan Road, Highland Park.  
**14 Indiana (C\*),** Registered Rifle, Anderson. Cecil R. Crider, 1564 Johnson Avenue.  
**14 Minnesota (C\*),** Fall Small Bore Rifle, Albert Lea. Art M. Jensen, 217 South Broadway.  
**14 Montana (C),** Anaconda Fall Rifle, Anaconda. J. E. Perro, 124 West Park Street.  
**14 New York,** Fall Small Bore, Long Island City. A. E. Clark, Jr., 43-16 48th Street.  
**14 New York (C\*),** Indian Summer Small Bore, Elmira. Greg Allen, 29 Dininny Place.  
**14 New York,** Annual Rifle, Lancaster. E. Mook, Lancaster.  
**14 Pennsylvania,** Oak Terrace Small Bore, Ambler. Arthur N. LaRocque, 7421 Beverly Rd., Phila.  
**14 Pennsylvania (C),** Allegeny Valley Rifle, Tarentum. W. E. Forbes, 605 Campbell Avenue, New Kensington.  
**21 New York (C),** Finger Lakes, Canandaigua. Edward R. Burmeister, 703 White Street.  
**21 New York, L. I. R. P. A. Team Championship Match,** Long Island City. A. E. Clark, Jr., 43-16 48th Street.  
**21 Nebraska (B\*),** State Rifle, Omaha. Floyd H. Johnson, 4217 Maple Street.  
**21 New York (C),** N. Y. C. A. A. Rifle, Albany. O. E. Whitbeck, 122 Morris Street.  
**21 Ohio,** Fall Rifle, New Philadelphia. Sam Bond, 146 Second Street.  
**21 Ohio,** Annual Fall Rifle, East Liverpool. William C. Roush, 117 Thompson Avenue.  
**21 Pennsylvania (C\*),** Fall Rifle, Allentown. Alfred M. Newhard, 111 East Susquehanna Street.  
**21 Wisconsin (C\*),** Milwaukee District Fall Small Bore Rifle, Racine. Jerry Gruber, 3049 North Second Street, Milwaukee.  
**27-28 Oklahoma (B\*),** State Rifle, Tulsa. R. A. McGoon, Box 1065, Enid.  
**27-28 Pennsylvania (B\*),** State Small Bore, Altoona. John E. Kaylor, 709 Fourth Avenue, Juanita.  
**27-28 Virginia (B\*),** State and Cavalier Club Rifle, Richmond. Charley West, 1602 Confederate Ave.  
**27-28 Wisconsin,** Fall Indoor Rifle. Charles Dobransky, 3893 N. Palmer, Milwaukee.  
**28 Pennsylvania (C\*),** Oak Terrace Small Bore Championship, Ambler. Arthur N. LaRocque, 7421 Beverly Rd., Phila.  
**28 Texas (C\*),** South Texas Rifle, San Antonio. A. L. Gehrels, 811 Drexel Avenue.  
**28 Ohio (C\*),** Wilmo Rifle, Mt. Healthy. William A. Sayers, 6836 Betts Avenue, North College Hill, Cincinnati.  
**28 Michigan (C\*),** Fall Rifle, Flint. Kenneth Gilman, 311 East Wood Street.  
**28 Illinois (C),** Decatur Fall Rifle, Decatur. Fred Ackerman, 522 West Division Street.

#### PISTOL

- August 31 to September 7:** Ohio (AA\*), National Pistol, Camp Perry, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
**13-14 Oklahoma (B\*),** State Pistol Championship, Drumright. R. A. McGoon, Box 1063, Enid.  
**14 Wisconsin (C\*),** Outdoor Pistol, Racine. Leonard P. Yelg, 1028 South 36th Street, Milwaukee.  
**14 New York (C\*),** Niagara Frontier Outdoor Pistol, Buffalo. W. A. Beattie, 823 Richmond Avenue.  
**14 New Mexico (C),** Fall Pistol, Santa Fe. L. D. Wilson, Roswell.  
**14 Michigan (C\*),** Fall Pistol, Flint. Kenneth Gilman, 311 East Wood Street.  
**14 Iowa (C\*),** Eastern Iowa Pistol, Muscatine. Harold L. Wallace, 1209 Kansas Street.  
**20-21 Connecticut,** North Atlantic States Pistol, Hartford. Joseph E. Couture, 318 Park Terrace.  
**20-21 Texas (B\*),** Ada Zilker-Robinson Pistol, Austin. Weldon Hart, 2513 Jarratt.  
**20-21 New Jersey,** Fall Pistol, Allendale. J. Frank Ronault.  
**20-21 Minnesota (B\*),** State Pistol, Minneapolis. Sergeant K. W. Cruse, Rifle Range, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.  
**21 Colorado (C\*),** Fall Pistol, Denver. L. F. Markle, 1006 Olive Street, Denver.  
**21 Michigan (C\*),** Autumn Pistol, Jackson. R. V. Gray, P. O. Box 275.  
**21 Illinois,** Fall Pistol, Freeport. F. M. Held, 440 North West Avenue.  
**21 California (C\*),** S. F. Traffic Police Monthly, Fort Funston. E. J. Dutil, 635 Washington Street, San Francisco.  
**27-28 Delaware (C\*),** Delaware Tidewater's Pistol, Wilmington. F. C. Wince, P. O. Box 302.  
**27-28 Ohio (B\*),** Summit County Pistol, Akron. J. C. Kelsey, 133 Highpoint Avenue.  
**28 Iowa (B\*),** North Iowa Pistol, Mason City. Don Wells, Box 318.  
**28 Arizona,** Pistol Tournament, Phoenix. Howard Hathaway, Box 71, Tucson.

### OCTOBER

#### RIFLE

- 5 Michigan (C\*),** Fall Rifle, Muskegon. James Perry, 1499 Park Street.  
**5 Indiana (C\*),** Fall Rifle, Vincennes. J. A. Crusier, 1431 Bayou Street.

- 5 Illinois (C\*), I. S. R. A. Rifle, Fort Sheridan. Thomas Compere, 336 North Wells Street, Chicago.
- 5 Texas (C\*), Galveston Island Rifle, Galveston. Joseph C. Burget, P. O. Box 233.
- 5 Wisconsin, Small Bore Rifle, Janesville. John D. Wemstrom, Janesville.
- 11-12 Georgia, South Atlantic Rifle, Savannah. W. Parker Waters, 708 East 36th.
- 12 District of Columbia (B\*), National Capital Rifle, Washington, D. C. Tom Arnold, 7 McCreary Street, Hyattsville.
- 12 Illinois (B\*), Small Bore Rifle, Deerfield. George Postels, 2 North Sheridan Road, Highland Park.
- 12 New Jersey, .30 Cal. Rifle, Ramapo, N. Y. W. L. Fagan, Jr., 510 N. Maple, Ridgewood, N. J.
- 18-19 Texas (B\*), East Texas Rifle, Kilgore. W. J. Booth, Box 729.
- 26 California (C\*), Sacramento Valley Small Bore, Sacramento. Ray Murphy, 2753 Riverside Boulevard.
- PISTOL**
- 4-5 District of Columbia (B\*), Metropolitan Police Open Pistol, Washington, D. C. Sergeant S. R. McKee, 3232 Ely Place, S. E.
- 5 New Mexico, State Pistol, Santa Fe. B. L. Smith, Box 905.
- 5 T. H. (C\*), Double Ten Pistol, Honolulu. H. Y. Wong, Sumitomo Bank Building, Honolulu.
- 12 T. H. (C\*), Double Ten Pistol, Honolulu. H. Y. Wong, Sumitomo Bank Building, Honolulu.
- 18-19 Texas (C\*), Treasure Island Pistol, Galveston. Joseph C. Burget, P. O. Box 233.
- 19 California (C\*), San Francisco Traffic Police Monthly, Fort Funston. E. J. Dutil, 635 Washington Street, San Francisco.
- 25-26 Texas (C\*), Dallas Fall Pistol, Dallas. Captain B. B. Smith, Police Department.

## NOVEMBER

### RIFLE

- 1-2 Florida (B\*), West Coast Rifle, Clearwater. L. W. Abrams, 705 Prospect, Clearwater.
- 2 California (C), Northern California Rifle, Richmond. C. DeWitt, 3701 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland.

### PISTOL

- 2 California (B\*), Annual Club Matches, San Diego. R. S. Pease, Route 3, Box 84.
- 9 Arizona, Election of Officers Pistol, Tucson. Howard Hathaway, Box 71.
- 16 California (C\*), San Francisco Traffic Police Monthly, Fort Funston. E. J. Dutil, 635 Washington Street, San Francisco.
- 28-29-30 Illinois (C\*), Mid-West Gallery Pistol, Chicago. Roy E. Gaut, 501 East 88th Place.

## CANCELLED TOURNAMENTS

### SEPTEMBER

#### RIFLE

- 21 Illinois, Illini Rifle, Champaign.

#### PISTOL

- 12-13 New Jersey, Allenhurst Pistol, Allenhurst.

## OBITUARIES

### STEPHEN W. DIMICK

Stephen Webster Dimick, since 1935 vice-president of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his home in West Hartford on August 5th. He was 53 years old.

Born Feb. 2, 1888, in East Boston, Mass., Mr. Dimick attended public schools in that city and entered the sporting goods business, first in Boston and later in Portland, Me. Prior to his association with the Colt's Company he served with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven as sales manager for the western district, with his headquarters in Kansas City.

In 1923 he entered the Colt's Company and was placed in charge of western sales, with his office in Chicago. In 1928 he moved to Hartford, where in 1935 he was named vicepresident in charge of the small arms division of the company.

Mr. Dimick's death came as a complete surprise to his associates, who said that he had worked on the day of his death as usual and did not appear to be in ill health. He was a Shriner and a member of the Farmington Country Club. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Clara G. Dimick, and one sister, Mrs. Roy Genong of Arlington, Mass.

### DR. SCOTT D. BRECKENRIDGE

Widely known and honored as the father of pistol shooting in central Kentucky, Dr. Scott Dudley Breckenridge, 59, died August 1st at his home in Lexington. Dr. Breckenridge was a noted gynecologist, and a member

of one of Kentucky's most distinguished families. He was better known though to the powder-burning fraternity of the Blue Grass State as a splendid sportsman, whose interest in the pistol game gave it its first impetus in his area. It was through his efforts that the Lexington Police Department was able to build a range and provide their officers with much-needed pistol practice. Born in 1882, Dr. Breckenridge served throughout World War I, during which time he was advanced from Captain to Colonel in the U. S. Medical Corps.

## CHALLENGES

The 1941 California civilian rifle team challenges any state 10-man .30-caliber team to a postal match, to be fired under conditions to be stipulated by the challenging team. Would prefer the full National Match Course as fired at Camp Perry. Address all communications and inquiries to Victor L. Massie, Pres., California Rifle & Pistol Ass'n., 4568 Orchid Drive, Los Angeles, California.

The Chibridge Rifle Club of Greenville, Pa., wishes shoulder-to-shoulder matches with nearby clubs, to be fired on the 50 and 100-yard outdoor range of the Chibridge Club. Range is lighted for night shooting. Write Roy Myers, 16 Saul St., Greenville, Pa.

## STOLEN GUNS

Colt Detective Special, .38 caliber, serial 428942, fitted with handmade stocks. Notify Gidge Gandy, 2765 Oakdale St., South. St. Petersburg, Florida.

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☆ HAVEN'T YOU OFTEN said to yourself: "Someday, when times are better, I am going to join the N.R.A. for life?" Economically, today, times are better. Billions being spent for defense mean more jobs, more working hours, more earnings for America's producers. Isn't this the "someday" you have awaited; isn't this the opportune time to buy your N.R.A. Life Membership?

☆ BESIDES YOUR GUARANTEED lifetime subscription to the Association's official journal, as a life member you will enjoy a lifetime of benefits and services of this outstanding sportsman's Association. Too, you will experience the personal satisfaction of active, lifetime partnership in helping to preserve those democratic ideals and traditions which—once again—are being attacked by enemies from within as well as from without.

☆ YOUR UNEXPIRED annual membership card (if you have one) is worth \$3.00 on the purchase of a life or conditional life membership contract. Moreover, the balance of \$47.00 if paid in one lump sum, will earn an extra dividend—a 10 Kt. gold life member's pin. Or, if you prefer to pay your dues in installments, a down payment of as little as \$6.00 will bring you a conditional life membership contract with the privilege of paying the balance within two years. Yes, this is a golden opportunity. It is the time to join the N.R.A. for life—or to start paying on your life membership. The address? Just N.R.A., 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.



# DOPE BAG ☆ ☆ ☆ Conducted by F. C. NESS

## THIS MONTH:

**A New Bullet · Accuracy Of Hunting Bullets · Killing Effect · Lead On Mule Deer · Rifled Slugs · Zinc On Game · Brenneke On Bear · .303 British On Buffalo · Opposing Effects On Deer · Big Bores And Small · M1 On Plane Motors · Offset Scopes · Center Dot Choice · New Gun Lite · Trade Dope.**

**Auto-Loaders** for big game hunting are permitted in Quebec according to a follow-up note from friend, E. W. Strother, who quotes Sgt. H. Lloyd, for the Acting Controller, as follows: "The Provincial hunting law allows the use of automatic firearms for hunting big game in the Province of Quebec."

This addition to our scoop last month in the August Dope Bag completes our disclosure of the interesting and little-known fact that high-power sporting arms of self-loading type may be legally used for big-game hunting practically anywhere in Canadian game fields with the exception of the Northwest Territory.

**Hensley and Gibbs**, a firm noted for its fine bullet molds and for its fine cooperation with reloaders of cast bullets, are now experimenting with a copper-wound solid bullet. The tightly wound wire, at the cylindrical base portion, does the groove-riding and takes the land-cutting. The bullets are cast into the wire, held in the mold. About  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch of alloy base projects beyond the wire-wound section in the .30-caliber samples we examined.

We lubricated these smooth, grooveless bullets as cast and also used an Ipcu lubricating base-wad when we tried them in the .30-'06 with 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 grains of No. 1204. The last two loads were best, with 8 in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches and all in less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches at 100 yards. Tried again, with and without wads, we still had no leading with these hot loads, but the 22-grain charge with wads proved best. In our test rifle this load is capable of shooting into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes of angle, at least at 100 yards. The bullet cast of linotype metal (85% lead—4% tin—11% antimony) weighed 184 grains, and miked .310 inch over the wired part. It has been used with heavy charges of HiVel No. 2 and should be practical with I.M.R. No. 1185.

The two fellows responsible for this innovation and for the Ness glance-proof bullet, discussed in the front part of this magazine, are shown in informal but characteristic pose, in the accompanying photograph. The young fellow is Bill Gibbs, an old associate of Hensley's but a comparatively recent member of the firm. When he mailed it to me, George Hensley wrote: "I am the old duck."

**Hunting Bullets.** In the .30-'06 the most accurate bullets we have found in our comparison tests happened to be those designed for deep penetration and delayed expansion in big game. In the .30-'06 the list of most accurate bullets includes the Western pin-point 220-grain boat-tail, the Peters 225-grain Belted Bullet, the Remington 180-grain Core Lokt and, more recently, the new Western 180-grain Silvertip, which is available in 18 different cartridges. In the .30-'06 our accuracy test, from portable bench rest, put all ten shots in 2.28 inches at 200 yards. Just over  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches!

Remington Core Lokt gave a very fine performance in our accuracy test. The 220-

grain put 9 shots in less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and the 180-grain had 8 in less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Both 10-shot groups at 100 yards measured less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

There is no accounting for bullet behavior at times, and these exceptions to the rule are ever interesting for camp fire fodder.

By this time we have had a number of reports on the behavior of Core Lokt bullets, practically all favorable when the 180-grain was used on mule deer and the 220-grain on elk, but not vice versa. Recently we had a report from Pennsylvania reporting a failure of the 220-grain Core Lokt on white tail deer. It was a brisket shot from a .30-40 rifle on a 10-point buck. The bullet followed the neck and passed between the shoulder blades after which it veered off the left, cut off a rib and lodged against another. The recovered bullet showed no expansion or loss of weight, although the range was only 40 yards. This came from David Swaney of Girard, Pa.

Another hunter of white tails, E. J. Wilhelm, Pittsburgh, Pa., used handloads in his .30-'06. One was the Remington 150-grain bronze-point driven, at about 2850 f.s., with 53.0 grains of No. 4320 and the W.R.A. No. 120 primer. A back-end shot at fully 200 yards resulted in a clean kill on the spot. The bullet ranged through the right flank into the lung cavity, breaking four ribs on the left side. The next one was hit in the neck at 85 yards with the inevitable result. This load shot  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch vertical groups when tried on the target at 100 yards.

Out in Wyoming, F. I. Farling got his mule deer with the Bond-Loverin 154-grain lead-alloy bullet and a reduced load of Unique. One rib was broken where the bullet entered, at the top of the heart, and two ribs on the opposite side. It was measured and found to be 317 feet and 9 inches of range, and the deer moved less than 28 feet after being hit.

One would expect the big ounce slug of the shotgun to be unfailingly effective in stopping deer, but Fred B. Wheat reports a failure in the New York woods last fall. Remington slug loads were used in a 16-gauge Marlin repeater. The buck was standing broadside at about 100 yards, and the slug was plainly

heard striking his shoulders, which it pierced. He went down kicking, but got up and travelled downhill. "Another broadside spilled him end over end—but he made off on three legs as good as any deer I ever saw on four". He was finally bagged with a hit in the back of the head, on the very next shot.

Report of an odd bullet effect was passed along to me by Mr. Konig. A bear shot through both shoulders had the lower jaw bone smashed without breaking the skin. Could have been broken, but not smashed, by falling on it. The other bear, on the same kind of a hit, had its ham pulped from the hipjoint down. Very strange! Could it possibly be terrific hydraulic pressure from suddenly applied centrifugal force and communicated to and through the marrow of the bones? It's your guess.

Another interesting report from D. A. Swaney covers odd calibers tried on Pennsylvania deer. The .453-inch Dutch rifle of 1876 in .43 (Beaumont) Egyptian caliber with its 400-grain flat-nose lead bullet driven at about 1300 f.s. m.v. (with black powder) pierced a deer's neck and its shoulders with a second shot, leaving 3-inch exit holes in the 90-pound animal. Either hit would have done it alone.

A 300-grain bullet at 2200 f.s. m.v. from a .405 Winchester made a hole through a small tree before hitting a 120-pound deer back of the fore leg at 100 yards. It made an inch hole and failed to pass through the deer, which ran about 25 yards before it fell dead.

Another 300-grain S.P. from the .405 hit a 140-pound deer at only 40 yards and cut the bones of both hind legs, leaving a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch exit hole. Knocked down, the next bullet did the same thing to both front legs leaving a 2-inch hole, as did the third shot through its neck. Much good meat was ruined.

Another of these bullets hit a 130-pound deer across the back, leaving a 2-inch slot 4 inches long and removing the spine at that point. The range was 30 yards. Still another of these 300-grain S.P. bullets hit a deer at 40 yards breaking the left hind leg and opening the stomach and emptying its contents without entering the deer, which was thereby knocked down and then dispatched with a neck hit.

From a 26-inch .30-'06 a 200-grain S.P. at 2450 f.s. m.v. hit a 100-pound deer at 200 yards in the neck, cutting his windpipe. He was dispatched later with a .32-20 reduced load. Another, at only 40 yards, received a W.T.&C.W. 172-grain C.P. bullet at 2800 f.s. m.v. in the center of the neck without stopping the animal. Killed later, the exit hole of only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, showed the bullet had failed to open. Another hit at 30 yards with this same bullet (and load) in the center of the shoulder, at a downward angle, was killed in its tracks. The bullet took part of the heart and left a 2-inch exit hole back of the front leg opposite the shooter. This one weighed only 90 pounds.

With the .300 Savage a 145-grain Hollow-Copper-Point at 2750 f.s. m.v. was placed between the two rear ribs on the left side at 50 yards. It cut off the two ribs at entrance and five more on the right side upon exit, making an instantaneous kill. In the same caliber a 220-grain S.P. at 2200 f.s. made an exit hole of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches through the neck of a 100-pound deer at 50 yards, killing at once.

J. N. Smithson of Eula, Oregon, has an interesting theory as to the reason for the occasional surprising ineffectiveness of good bullets and good hits on deer, and which failures most deer hunters have experienced. Pertinent parts of his letter are quoted:



Hensley and Gibbs

"Personally, I have made dozens of heart shots on deer and have had them drop instantly with a .25-20 and have had them run uphill with their heart, a pulp, from a .30-'06 bullet; when there was no heart left to pump blood for even a few seconds. It took me years to find out the why of this, but think I know the solution. Put up two tin cans, one empty, the other filled with water; shoot them with a rifle and you have the answer. "When the heart is empty or deflated between beats it is merely a soft flabby muscle which offers little resistance to the passage of a bullet, but when it is distended or full of blood the explosive effect instantly destroys all power of locomotion.

"As for favorite places to land our bullets, most of us are lucky to connect at all, but I would rather miss a deer than hit it behind the diaphragm. Under average standing conditions my favorite shot is for the neck as it is hard for a bullet to get through without cutting a vertebrae or one of the major blood vessels. However, if these all are missed it does not necessarily mean a lost deer. Probably the largest black-tail buck I ever killed was shot through the back of the neck with a .30-'06. I had ample time to walk almost 200 yards and work on him with my hunting knife. The surest shot is through the shoulders. Many is the time I have brought my sights up a deer's fore leg till they came to squeeze-off time. It is not much of a woodsman that lets this deer get away.

"After many years in the back woods and at war I believe a man and deer of like size have about the same vitality. Same heart size and about the same amount of blood. I have never killed a deer that had survived a shot to the body cavity, as a man will at times, but, on the other hand, a man's reflexes will not carry him as far as those of an excited or mad deer. I can give two instances of a deer's reflexes from my personal experience. Both deer were white tails and the dog, a powerful and fast one, figured in both cases.

"Deer No. 1 was knocked flat with a high shot through the shoulder, but when myself and dog arrived within 50 yards he got on his feet and started running off. Not wishing to shoot again, I told the dog to take him, which he did, in about 100 yards. He caught and threw the deer, then went to the throat, when the deer would bring up both feet and kick the dog loose and get a jump or two start again. This was repeated till I arrived and entered the fight with my hunting knife. . . . [and severed his jugular vein] . . . but still he would get up, make a jump, and fall over and get up again, for three times.

"Deer No. 2 was a frightened spike buck. Running the opposite hillside, he looked as fleeting and elusive as the shadow of a buzzard. I managed to get in three shots; one through an ear, one cut a ham and the other was a diagonal shot across the belly which allowed his entrails to drop. . . ." He ran half a mile in that condition.

Samuel P. Osgood sent in some dope on Dr. Parson's zinc bullet as tried on 200-pound deer and a 300-pound black deer in the Maine woods last fall. This is the special Squibb Gas Check, Ideal No. 311413 in .312-inch diameter and drilled hollow-point by J. B. Smith with a 3/16-inch hole 1/4-inch deep. The bullet weighed 114.8 grains with gas-check cups and lubricant. The rifle was a .30-40 Krag with 30-inch barrel, .309-inch groove diameter and an 8X Lyman Target-spot scope sight. The load was 44 grains of No. 3031 and the R.A. 9 1/2 primer, capable of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2-inch groups at 200 yards. Bullets were seated just deeply enough to permit feeding the cartridges through the Krag magazine.

The first big Maine buck was taken, head on, in the brisket at 195 yards. The bullet cut off the tip of the heart and churned his insides to a bloody froth. Evidently this

bullet had tumbled and spun like a buzzsaw, because, when recovered, it was practically intact with the nose crumpled as far back as the bottom of the nose cavity. The velocity, taken at 25 feet, was 3300 f.-s.

The second buck was hit behind the ear at 188 yards, the zinc bullet coming out of his forehead. The third buck was hit high and forward, breaking its back at 175 yards. The bear was caught under the chin at 227 yards while standing facing the shooter. The zinc bullet made a terrible wound all the way through in the process of breaking bruin's neck.

As reported in the July Dope Bag, Dr. R. W. Kelly killed two mountain lions with the 87-grain bullet in the .257 Roberts and found these bullets too light, because they would fail to penetrate heavy bones and would blow to pieces too readily, being quite damaging to the hides. It is Dr. Kelly's present opinion that, "in the .257 Roberts the 117-grain bullet at any velocity over 2700 f.-s. is far more effective than the 100-grain bullet." Last December he used this bullet on two mountain lions and a mule deer with great success. The lions weighed 150 and 200 pounds and required a single shot each. The mule deer was running at 350 yards and was struck three times, although he did not go over 15 yards. The third shot broke his back, killing instantly.

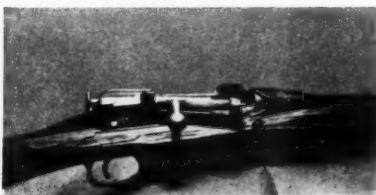
Also last year, E. G. Little tried the Miller Magnums on Catalina Island goats and pigs. In the .25 caliber the 89-grain Barnes bullet hit a goat, at 90 yards, from the front through shoulder and liver; stone dead. With the 87-grain W.T.&C.W. bullet a 300-yard running shot hit a goat in the liver with the same result. This reminds me to observe that liver hits seem to be as effective as heart hits, probably even more effective than heart hits on deer.

A 200-pound pig was killed in his tracks at 150 yards with the 87-grain W.T.&C.W. bullet. Another running at the same distance was hit too far back, and it ran 200 yards. At 300 yards a standing goat was shot with the W.T.&C.W. 60-grain bullet, dropping the goat at the crack of the gun.

In the .22 caliber Magnums results were more emphatic with light high-velocity bullets, which showed amazing penetration at long range. At 400 yards, downhill, the Sisk

**Converted Russian Rifle.** The 7.62-mm. Russian military bolt-action rifle usually has a glass-hard (brittle) receiver. Its fat rimmed case has a powder-load which drives a 147-grain bullet at some 2800 f.-s., and which is powerful enough. It also can be converted safely to the big .405 Winchester, when properly altered or barreled, head diameters being very similar. However, when converted to take the rimless .30-'06 any margin-of-safety the arm might possess as issued, is absorbed in the alteration, and we have warned our readers many times about the danger of firing even Service loads in such converted .30-'06 Russian rifles. To lend further weight to our admonitions we are publishing a photo of what happened to one of them. This .30-'06 Russian job killed a man when it blew up.

The .30-'06 Russian



40-grain Express bullet hit the top of the back of a goat, cutting off 3 ribs before passing through the liver out of the chest and breaking the lower jaw. Two other goats were killed instantly at 100 and 200 yards.

One boar which was hit in the paunch at 50 yards, turned around and fell dead. Another had the flesh above his backbone grooved with the 40-grain bullet at the same distance. The spine remained intact, but 5 ribs were loosened by the shock of the impact and death was instantaneous. Catalina guides proclaimed this .22 Magnum and its 40-grain bullet the most effective outfit ever used on game in their presence. The heavier bullets are appreciably less effective. In fact, I prefer the *heaviest .22 bullets on light game* for more certain hitting and the *lightest .22 bullets on heavy game* for more certain killing!

From A. A. Easton, out in Utah, comes a report on seven bucks killed with seven shots at ranges from 100 to 450 measured yards using the Remington 180-grain Core-Lokt bullet in the .30-'06. The handload was 57.5 grains of No. 4350 and the W.R.A. No. 120 primer. Three of the bucks were taken quaternary away from the shooter and all seven with one shot each. On elk, Easton says, he has found the .405 Winchester and .30-'06 to be fair, while he has had the cleanest kills with the .35 Winchester, .35 Whelen and .35 Newton. He has had his poorest results with the .270 Winchester and 150-grain S.P. factory ammunition. Last fall a standing bull of medium size was taken by him at about 325 yards. After taking two hits in the shoulder and two in the neck without going down, the elk was finally killed with a hit at the base of the skull, but the bullet failed to penetrate the head. Undoubtedly, the 130-grain bullet would have been more effective.

D. Barrett of South Africa found the .303 British Mark VII Service load to be very effective on game, of which he killed upwards of 2000 head including 56 buffalo. His record with this cartridge, and which is in no danger of being exceeded, is seven buffalo in 15 minutes. With ordinary bullets he found the .30-'06 not nearly as effective, but this experience does not include the latest game bullets such as Core-Lokt, Silvertip or Peters Belted or even the Western special 220-grain F.M.J. bullet designed for thick-skinned, heavy game of Africa and Asia. The .303 British bullet which he used weighed 174 grains. It is as long as our M1 Service bullet, but it has a flat base and a slightly larger diameter. This bullet is large enough to weigh 196 grains, but 22 grains weight have been displaced by an internal hollow point and, variously, an aluminum or fiber tip.

In Fort Collins, Colorado, "Garry" told me of two mule deer shot head-on in the brisket and both eventually brought to bag. Both were hit by Silvertip bullets from .30-30 Winchester rifles. One bullet failed to expand at all and passed through the length of the body. The other disintegrated completely with scarcely any penetration.

Now as the last word comes the report on a survey conducted by the Western Cartridge Company of the results obtained with their Silvertip ammunition last hunting season on 105 animals. The fact that only two of this number escaped the hunters after being hit is a significant commentary on the general effectiveness of the new Silvertip bullet. These 105 game animals ranged from deer to Alaskan moose and Kodiak bear. According to an analysis of the reports, received by the Silvertip makers directly from the hunters, the following facts are revealed:

That, 83 of the 105 shot at were recovered within 100 yards, 32 being fired upon beyond 200 yards. The two lost were shot at shorter range. Five moose were killed with a single shot each and three with two shots, three others required more. Two mountain goats required more than two hits. Only five of the 105 were recovered by other hunters. Game not mentioned already included mule deer,

white tails, antelope, black bear, grizzlies, elk and caribou. Less than a dozen animals were hit more than twice when recovered by the initial shooters. Some of the hunters, of course, used calibers too small for the game even with Silvertip bullets. According to range data on 90 of the 105 total, 13 were under 50 yards, 20 between 50 and 100 yards, 25 between 100 and 200 yards, and 32 beyond 200 yards. After shooting, 43 were dropped in their tracks, 20 within 25 yards, 20 more up to 100 yards, and 3 beyond, in addition to those lost, those recovered by other hunters and those unreported.

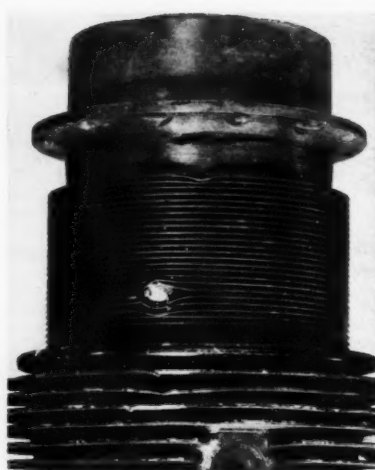
Some more killing dope has arrived on the .25-caliber Miller Magnums, whose most noteworthy achievement was anchoring a running wild burro after a lucky hit at 700 yards; "His boiler-room was flooded." These reports, from the 1940 hunting season, have just arrived from Bill Corson. Floyd Day potted a mule deer in the rump, at 210 yards, with the 130-grain bullet from the 10-inch twist. This bullet travelled on to smash the opposite front shoulder and finally stopped under the skin. He was using one of the milder powder loads in his .25 Miller Magnum. Major Cranston shot a 400-pound black bear at 400 yards with the 87-grain W.T.C.W. bullet. Although he now favors the 100-grain bullet, especially for stern hits, this lighter missile pulverized the bear's shoulder bones and made "the insides a glue."

**M1 Effective.** The heavy bullet from the powerful former .30-caliber Service cartridge has shown its ability to penetrate the motors and thus stop a modern low-flying plane. The steel used in the cylinder walls of aircraft engines is not only very tough but specially surface hardened. Nevertheless, the 172-grain or 180-grain .30-06 bullet can penetrate it at short range, or around 300 feet, at rest. When diving toward the rifle, or in motion head-on, the speed of the plane would further increase the penetrative ability of the bullet as then its effective velocity would be the sum of its remaining or striking velocity and that of the plane's speed.

N.R.A. member, A. F. Curran of the Curran Corporation (makers of Gunk), tried some F.A. 1925 M1 Service loads on a "Wasp" engine cylinder barrel at 100 yards from an M-1903 Service Springfield as issued. The accompanying cut shows clearly what happened. Both hits gave complete penetration and, in addition, the bullet-metal spray penetrated two inch-boards of pine. This motor cylinder and the propeller represent the two parts of the plane which offer the greatest resistance to the rifleman's bullet. Had this perforated motor part been in a diving plane at 300 m.p.h. the striking velocity of the bullet would have been some 400 f.s. greater.

**Turn-About seat and shell case** will enable duck hunters to shoot in comfort from blind or boat this fall. It is a foot long and ½ that wide and it has a thick sponge rubber cushion, held with water-proof cement. The seat is about 9½ inches high with the lid closed but it can be raised to 14¾ inches on its thick central piston; when so raised it may be rotated or swung in any direction laterally. It locks at either height, closed or open, by a spring-actuated plunger controlled by an external knob. It affords a comfortable seat, and the seated shooter can swing in any direction without sliding or rising.

The rectangular base, of 18-gauge steel, is folded and spot welded with all joints soldered to make it water-proof. Partitioned in the middle by the piano-stool piston and its locking plunger, each end will hold 4 boxes of 12 gauge shotgun cartridges. With the lid or seat raised these cartridges are readily accessible to the seated hunter. For carrying convenience a flat-lying slotted leather handle is secured to the cover by two flexible bolts.



The "Wasp" Motor Part

In appearance the color is neutral as it will blend nicely with usual duck-blind gear. Described by the makers, Gross Given Manufacturing Co., of St. Paul, as a "brownish-green baked on enamel," I would call it a crackle finish of a yellowish olive-drab hue.

**Offset Scopes.** Charles W. Dake of Grand Haven, Michigan, sent in a patent drawing of his offset hunting scope, mounted on the left side of the lever-action Winchester to clear its top ejection. The eyepiece of the Dake offset scope is, however, in normal aiming position, or in direct alignment with and very slightly above the bore axis. In fact, the eyepiece is behind the hammer and near the comb. A unique prism arrangement is employed. Mr. Dake claiming about one-half the usual loss of light of binoculars and prism spotting scopes, because his prism has only two reflecting surfaces.

This is not a new principle as it differs only in detail from similar devices employed for years by target and game shooters since the Civil War. More than a decade ago Capt. Wotkins showed his vertically offset prism eyepiece on a small-bore target rifle in connection with a story published in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Unertl, Fecker and other scope makers have been asked for such offset eyepieces by their customers in recent years. The first and only practical solution of adapting regular hunting and target scopes (as well as tube sights and peep sights) for offset aiming or offset location, with such prismatic or light-bending eyepieces, which has ever been called to our attention must be credited to the Albree Lefti-scope which we tried in shooting tests in May and described in the July Dope Bag. Unfortunately, the defense program complications have made it difficult for Norman Albree to manufacture his low-cost and universally applicable eyepieces. This condition will also delay the Dake scope.

Mr. Dake wrote that his offset scope "was applied to a Winchester Model-86 of .45-70 caliber, having a weight of only 7-and-a-fraction pounds". Several years ago I had a Noske scope and mount on this same model in the same caliber which was quite satisfactory as offset, ¾-inch to the left of the bore axis, and when zeroed parallel with the line of departure. Andy Sorenson arranges his Springboard mount to hold his Zeiss scope offset to the right side of these same rifles, which arrangement I like much better for convenient aiming with the low-comb factory stock. M. L. Stith, on the M-65 Winchester lever action, mounts the

Alaskan or Weaver scope offset to the left only ⅛-inch, which is scarcely noticeable. Then he clears the top ejection port by a slight cutting back which, with the deflector on his mount, adequately clears the .218 Bee case.

This Stith job is neater than the other two because it is nearer in lateral alignment with the bore and just as close as the other two in the vertical plane. The Dake offset scope is farther to the left, which would not improve the symmetry of the ensemble, but the eyepiece is in direct lateral alignment and nearer the bore line than that of any of the other three straight scopes mentioned. The advantage of the Dake system is that it completely clears the top-ejection port and the hammer and permits the use of any caliber regardless of case length or diameter. The final word from Mr. Dake: "It is expected this sight will be on the market with additional improvements in construction, in the near future, material deliveries permitting." Later we learned the current unavailability of necessary materials, tools and manufacturing facilities has indefinitely postponed the production of the Dake scope.

**Tackhole Dots.** In our Stith mount on the .270 Winchester is a 3X Weaver scope with a cross-hair reticle. That rifle is accurate enough for 200-yard crow shooting which job requires a finer aiming device. Our solution was a perfectly round, floating, center-dot installed by T. K. Lee. It subtends a full minute of angle, or covers about 1-1/16 inches at 100 yards. That is fine for vermin work at long range or target work, but no good for woods hunting or quick shots on moving game against certain dark backgrounds or in very poor light. Were we to get another dot for this same low-power scope it would be just twice as large.

The moral of this message is: get your round, floating center-dots big enough. Think carefully and visualize all your aiming problems and shooting conditions before deciding on the size of your center-dot. We can profit by the experiences of other shooters who have tried tiny aiming dots and then changed their ideas about the thing. Many have had their first center-dots changed to larger sizes. Among those target shooters and varmint shooters who have high-power scopes, the dot diameters (per 100 yards) run from ¼ inch to 2 inches; but after trial these become, in final choice, between ⅝ and ¾-inch. In low-power hunting scopes they range from an inch to several inches and ultimately boil down to between 2¼ and 2¾ inches.

It all depends on the shooting purpose and on the magnification of the scope. In such hunting scopes and all-purpose scopes as the 440 Weaver, 4X to 8X Zeiss and Hensoldt, it is practical to shade 2 inches, and 1¾ inches is a good choice on the small side. In scopes of lower power it is practical to begin at 2 inches and stop at 3 inches, except for short-range woods use on flushed game where the center-dot should be twice as large, or from 4 to 8 inches. Only if you always use it at long range against light-colored or clear backgrounds and in good light, may the center-dot be as small as 1 to 1¾ inches. Always get them big enough and you will find them plenty little in any hunting scope having but little magnification.

**Gun-Lite Corporation** is stirring up much interest and enthusiasm with the perfected models of their Gun-Lite adapter for police service revolvers. The gadget clamps on and hangs under the barrel, containing a couple of small standard dry cells, the powerful light, filament or aiming reticle and switch. No cords or other extraneous parts are necessary, with the exception of a special holster designed



to accommodate the gun with the Gun Lite attached. This holster is a part of the outfit, which is scheduled to be sold at a surprisingly low figure. Production preparations are already well advanced.

E. M. Osborn, of 2230 Park Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, who is the sole distributor, brought a late model to N.R.A. headquarters and we were surprised to note the distinctiveness of the aiming pattern (in silhouette against the circular spot of projected light) which the Gun Lite threw on office ceiling and walls in broad daylight. An automatic mercury switch puts the light on as the gun is levelled in aim. There is also a simple manual switch which projects in front and which automatically breaks the connection when the gun is reholstered. The aiming spot of light is large enough and amply bright to enable the police officer to identify his target, by illuminating the face of his opponent, at night or in dark corridors, passage ways, cellars, attics, warehouses, etc. It is only a few inches long for short revolver barrels, no thicker than the gun, and it weighs only a few ounces.

## TRADE DOPE

**Special List** of antique arms for collectors and miscellaneous items just received is the final one until October this year. It comes from one of the biggest for-sale collections extant; that of the Far West Hobby Shop. This August-and-September list contains many new acquisitions not previously listed and includes arms reference books and edged weapons as well as firearms and shooting accessories. If interested see their advertisement and get on their mailing list.

**1941 Instruction Manuals** of the Johnson (rotary-feed model) Semi-Automatic rifle are now available. Of pocket-size, it contains 70 pages of complete information including 29 half-tone cuts and several line drawings showing the action details and fire-cycle details. Since this military rifle is now in production the manual is an important one. See their advertisement.

A **Military Ammunition** chart for shop, den or office wall, is also now available from the same firm, in three styles; paper, cloth and with map sticks on top and bottom. It shows in natural-size outline the Service rifle ammunition of the various world powers at the beginning of the War and lists, under each, pertinent abbreviated data; such as, bullet description, case description, powder-weight in grains, cartridge weight in grains, velocity, energy and the maximum accuracy-range in yards. A dozen different Service pistol and revolver cartridges are included. The illustrated chart is more than two feet high and over 40 inches long. Seen, it will be wanted on sight by any gun lover or shooter. The compilation was done by none other than Charles T. Haven, co-author of "A History of the Colt Revolver", who, for some time now, has been in the employ of Johnson Automatics, Inc.

**The Merston Company** of Glendale has sent us their complete, new and thicker, catalog of shooting accessories, camping, fishing and archery supplies. Their motto is, "You must be satisfied" and they guarantee satisfaction.

**Bausch & Lomb.** We see, in the Rochester Democrat Chronicle, that seven thousand B. & L. employees have won the "unprecedented right" to wear the U. S. Navy insignia "E" ("well done") and that the B. & L. Optical Company became one of the first fourteen firms entitled to hoist the official flag of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, as an

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expression of the Navy Department's recognition of Bausch & Lomb's effective cooperation and for its especially meritorious services in the line of industrial production. The big Rochester plant, which manufactures, in its own glass factory, the optical glass it uses, makes, among other optical products essential to ordnance, more than half of the fire-control equipment of our armed forces. The Navy's "E" pennant, wall-shield and lapel-button also bears, below the significant letter, an artistic design which includes crossed cannon superimposed on the Navy anchor. Secretary Knox made the presentation to B. & L. officials as one ceremony of a gala celebration.

**Halls Gun Oil** has now been placed on the market, at a popular price, in a wide-mouthed, brown-glass bottle containing two fluid ounces. It is a fluid rust-inhibitor containing a powder solvent for bore-cleaning purposes. The original sample, tried many months ago, came through our rust test very well indeed. The current sample, just received, will be similarly tested, as well as given a practical test.

**Hershey's Exchange List** of Sporting Equipment contains many, many models of shotguns, hunting and target rifles and handguns. His place, out of Orrville, Ohio, is open to visitors evenings. He ships C. O. D. subject to approval, and limited shooting tests can be arranged before purchase, except in hunting season. He buys as well as trades; cameras and tackle as well as guns.

**Marble Arms & Manufacturing Co.** are now ready with flat-top sporting rear sights (No. 63H) Sporting leaf sights (Nos. 69H, 70HH, 71HH) and adjustable leaf sights (No. 95-XH) all for the new Model-141 Remington high-power slide-action rifles.

**W. H. Church** is no longer a gunsmith out in Fullerton, but is now back east working at his old trade of toolmaker. Enroute with his equipment, in a trailer, he wrote us last from Greenfield, Massachusetts. He left N. D. about April 1st this year.

**Pistol Highlights** of 1940 is the title of an attractive 40-page book gotten up privately by Colt's as a follow-up of their booklet, "Spotting the 1939 Pistol Scores," and on which the new book is an improvement. It is based on 65 handgun matches fired throughout the United States and Hawaii. It contains an index of the matches and another of the shooters mentioned, practically all of whom are shown in the 300 or more half-tone illustrations. We looked and read with interest and think you will. It is free from Colt's upon request to their Hartford factory address.

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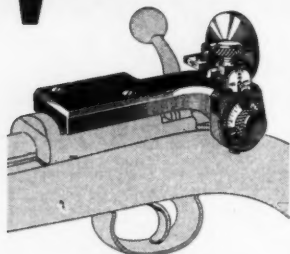
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**Reduced Military Targets**, for firing the National Match Course with 22-caliber rifles over small-bore distances, are available from Wisler Western Targets. They can be had new in buff manila, or at much lower prices printed on the backs of old obsolete targets. There are two sizes. A-40 is the 200-300 yard "A"-target reduced for 40 yards sitting and offhand and for 60 yards rapid-fire prone. The A-60 is the 500-600 yard "B"-target reduced for 120 yards slow-fire prone. For simulating 1000-yard .30-caliber work the standard reduced target ("C-5") for 200 yards small-bore should be used. Military type sights (peep and blade) and military positions and rules are intended.

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\*No. 35-MIELT is telescope height for the Win. 52 with dovetail mounting. Elevation and windage in sharp, accurate 1/8" clicks. No backlash with VAVER'S "Frusto-Conical Spiral Lead." Eye cup is 2" closer to the eye for better definition.

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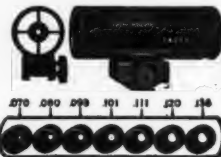
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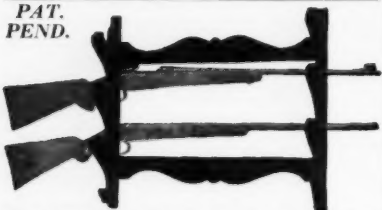
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**FREELAND SCOPE STANDS** \$6.50, \$7.50, \$16.00. **FREELAND Arm Cuffs** \$2.25, \$2.50. **FREELAND FORE-END STOPS** \$2.50, and \$1.50 for the 52 late model. **FREELAND TIMER BLOCKS** \$3.25, DE-WAR \$1. Regular 50¢. **GENUINE TEXAS RANGER BELTS**—treat yourself to the best—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, and \$10.00. **Chuck Hunters** get your 8X Win. Scope \$9.50. **GENUINE GOVT. SLACKS** \$2.95. **SCORE BOOKS \$1; ZIPPER CASES FOR RIFLE SCOPE** \$2.25, for the 65MM \$2.75; B&L Pris. and Argus \$2.50, spotting scope cases **OPEN BOTH ENDS. ARGUS and B&L Prismatic Scopes** \$49.50. 65MM Scope \$70.20, get yours now. Also get that higher powered rifle scope for more Xs. How about a new Holster for the Fall season, or a **GENUINE KEN PIPE** for comfort and relaxation \$2.50. **IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.** Regular and Match ammunition right from stock. **Thomas Trigger \$18.**

AL FREELAND  
1112 35th St. Rock Island, Ill.

## For the REGULAR Woodsman

A ROPER SELF LOCKING, MICROMETER FRONT SIGHT. Fits the gun without change. 1" per click at 50 yards.

Price \$2.50 postpaid.

**WALTER F. ROPER**

CUSTOM STOCKS, and MICROMETER SIGHTS  
95 Benedict Terrace Longmeadow, Mass.

New Springfield barrels and spare parts. Although crowded to capacity with national defense work R. F. Sedgely in Philadelphia tell us they can undertake barrel replacements and general overhaul on service type Springfield. Work will be done for sportsmen which can be fitted into their regular military assembly production line. New barrels can be fitted, head space checked, strikers, firing pins, main springs, extractors, guard-screws, etc. replaced. Star gauged barrels are not available. Special work or jobs on sporters cannot be undertaken at this time.

New Savage Shotgun has gone into production in the factory of the Savage Arms Corporation. It is an autoloader in 12 gauge with a 28-inch round barrel and identical in appearance with the Savage Model-720 autoloader. Yet, this new Model-745 weighs only about 6 3/4 pounds. This is accounted for by its receiver metal, an aluminum alloy. It will make a fine 12 gauge to carry in hilly country. It is a 5-shot, with a 3-shot magazine plug available at no extra cost. Pistol grip and fore-end are checkered. The buttplate is hard rubber. The stock length is 14 inches with 2 3/4 inches drop at the heel. It is chambered for 2 3/4-inch cases, a friction-ring adjustment being provided for light and heavy loads. The receiver top is matted.

Union Hardware Co., makers of shotgun reloading and cleaning equipment, hardware and police goods, announce that all special items not listed in their price sheet of August 11, 1941, covering their gun implement and police goods line, are advanced 10%. The price list pertains to their catalog No. 8. Their address is Torrington, Conn.

Lucian Cary begins a swell four-part Pyne story, "Let The Gun Talk," in the August 9 number of the Saturday Evening Post. This time old man Pyne has designed a superior short-recoil semiautomatic .30-'06, palpably like the Johnson, and he and young Joe Hill face the problem of selling it.

New Address. C. L. (Pop) Eimer is now working as armorer at Camp Wolters, but still accepts gunsmith work at 315 N. W. 5th Ave., Mineral Wells, Texas.

J. E. Gebby might well be proud of the performance of his .22 Varminter which set a new record in the Sellers Trophy Match, which is fired at 300 yards on the 200-yard Decimal target with its 4-inch ten-ring and 2-inch X-ring. T. K. Lee, who has a habit of winning the Sellers, did the shooting, from prone position, in this 20-shot match. Because of the gusty wind, T. K. used the 55-grain 8-S bullet and a charge of 35 grains of No. 3031 in his .22 Varminter. Gebby sent me the original target showing a score of 196. Two of the nines were very close to the 4-inch ten-ring. Gebby included another practice group fired at the same target over the same range, but under better conditions. The 10 shots made a 2-inch group low in the ten-ring, with 8 in the X-ring, for a score of 99 at 300 yards. The load was 23.5 grains of No. 4759 and the 47-grain 8-S bullet. This W-M bullet has a thinner-than-standard jacket as it is intended for the Lovell, or 3000 to 3200 f.-s. m.v.

Lysle D. Kilbourn has now improved on the Improved K-Hornet in the matter of extraction-ease by leaving the walls straight at the head over the solid portion of the case. This does not affect the interchangeability of the two types of cases in the two slightly-different chambers. Most gunsmiths are currently leaning towards straighter bodies in their cases to promote extraction and regardless of size or caliber. Kilbourn further suggests leaving the last 1/32-inch of the neck adjacent to the shoulder bevel unsized to help align or center the cartridge in the chamber.

Kilbourn also announces a perfected method of altering Savage M-19H Hornet magazines and actions to take the longer cartridges which result from seating long pointed W-M and Sisk bullets to proper depth. So altered, the Savage action will also feed factory Hornet ammunition as nicely as his converted M-54 and M-70 Winchester actions. At present Kilbourn is charging only two bucks for this magazine job.

Ta-Pat-Co Sleeping Bags might interest readers particularly, at this time of the year. The Eskimo, the Winter King, the Nomad, the Storm Proof, the Forest King, the Indoor Leader, the Forest Service, the State of Maine, the Forest Leader, the Rough & Ready, the Scout & Hunter and the Hiker are different models shown, in natural colors in outdoor settings, in a fine large-size catalog issued by the American Pad & Textile Company. On the trail or hunt nothing is as important as the outdoorsman's bed.

No. 12 P. J. O'Hare catalog, of more than 140 pages, is ready and replete with illustrations of shooting accessories and prices of same, by this time-tried firm of importers and manufacturers, who have been selling shooting accessories to American riflemen for more than a quarter of a century.

Material Shortage. Many of our tool and accessories makers are finding it difficult to obtain working materials, resulting in an impairment of their services and an unavoidable delay in filling orders. L. G. Thomas, the Shreveport trigger maker, in fact is returning his customers' remittances for all unfilled orders, as he is unable to longer obtain adequate material. We all must exercise extreme patience until the situation improves.

# THE ARMS CHEST

The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results.

Advertisements are accepted from annual and life members of the National Rifle Association, for personal transactions exclusively, at 8¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.20. For all commercial advertisements the rate is 10¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50.

Groups of figures are computed as one word. Spell out all descriptive words; abbreviations may lead to serious misunderstandings and thus impair the effectiveness of your ad. Box number or blind ads will not be accepted. Please give your complete name and address, so as to facilitate the proper issuance of money-orders or checks, and to insure the prompt delivery of all mail or telegraphic replies. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash. Final closing date is the 5th of the preceding month. Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the condition of guns advertised these standard phrases must be used: *Perfect* means factory condition. *Excellent* means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. *Very good* means practically new condition, implying little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and only minor surface scratches or wear. *Good* means moderate use with some finish worn off, only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. *Fair* means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, nothing worse than minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is sufficiently accurate for hunting. *Poor* means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

## MEMBERS EXCHANGE

A quick, inexpensive medium for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

Purchasers who wish to examine, before acceptance, guns or equipment purchased thru these advertisements should request shipment by express, C.O.D., with examination privileges.

## FOR SALE

**THE ORIGINAL SIGHT-EXCHANGE, Box 265-A, Paoli, Pa.** Mail us your old sights and tell us what you want. Expert sight mounting. 12-41

**HOLLAND and HOLLAND Double Express Rifle.** Chambered 3" bottle neck cartridge. Poor inside, good out. Hammers, \$20.00. Lever 12 gauge, double, ejectors, Krupp 28 inch barrels, full and modified, engraved, circassian straight stock, excellent, \$100.00. D. W. M. Luger, 7.63, excellent, \$25.00. Winchester, 52 lowstock, 48 and 17-A, Hart sling, excellent, \$30.00. 1 Trailer-Mullins Redcap Utility, cost \$183.85. 4 Poleless, Umbrella, 9 1/2 X 9 1/2, tents, cost \$107.80. 10 Heavy Duty Canvas Cots, cost \$34.90. 7 Folding Tables, cost \$20.65. 2 Camp stoves, cost \$17.90. 2 Stove Racks, cost \$6.98. 4 Canvas Duffle Bags, cost \$12.00. Granite service, cooking equipment. Used on one camping trip. Best offer! 900 Sportsman's Magazines, American Rifleman, Forest and Stream, Field and Stream, Outdoor Recreation, Outdoor Life, Rod and Gun, Outdoor America, and others. Best offer. Will trade. WANTED—Parker ejector, 4 1/2" Woodsman, 52 Sporter, Trained Setter or Pointer, Ektra. L. Woodell, Ravenna, Ohio. 9-41

**FOR SALE: Excellent Winchester M70 St.** 220 Swift, with 1 1/4" X 12.5 power Feccker Scope. Precision mounts, Stam check pad, 1 1/4" sling, 380 rounds Winchester ammunition 48 grains P. S. P., 260 empty Winchester cases. Price \$100.00. Anthony Arnold, R. D. #4, Bethlehem, Pa. 9-41

**HIGH STANDARD E, 6 1/4", perfect.** \$29.00. Springfield Sporter, fancy stocked, engraved by Sauer, no bolt, perfect, \$80.00. Winchester 52 Standard, checkpiece, checked, sights 48J, 17A. Perfect, \$55.00. Henry Wichers, Russell, Kansas. 9-41

**MAUSER Automatic Pistol, .25 cal.** \$15.00. Perfect inside and outside. F. F. Klenk, 1132 East 36th Street, Baltimore, Md. 9-41

**STEVENS Model 416, excellent.** \$22.00. 100. 10 Gauge Leader Primed Empty Shells, new, \$2.50. Paramount Plectrum Banjo and case, excellent, cost \$325.00, sell \$140.00. Redhead Shooting Coat, excellent, size 48, \$3.50. H. L. Bennett, 1022 So. State Ave., Freeport, Ill. 9-41

**WINCHESTER 351 Automatic, V. G., \$35.00.** Model 55 T.D. 25-35, 160 cartridges, excellent, \$35.00. Model 92, 44-40, perfect, \$22.50. Remington 25-20 Pump, perfect, \$22.50. Winchester 33 W.C.F., good, \$20.00. Winchester 38-40, good, \$15.00. Good Krag, \$15.00. 52 Slowlock, good, \$22.50. Daniel Morrison, Caribou, Maine. 9-41

**SPECIAL PRICES! Lyman, Noske, Weaver, Feccker, Unertl, Malcolm Scopes.** New Weaver Type Redfield Mount. Weaver Model 29S Scopes, \$9.95. Complete stock Reloading Tools, Bullets, Primers, Cases, Powder, Primers, \$3.25. 1,000. Free! Gun Catalog, Archery Catalog, 5¢. Illustrated Camera Catalog 10¢. Warshaw's First-Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 9-41

**WINCHESTER 52 Sporter, Lyman 48-F, gold bead front, best wool lined case, all brand new.** Cost \$97.10; sacrifice for \$80.00. E. Fillmore Irwin, Norfolk County Treasurer's Office, Portsmouth, Va. 9-41

**SAVAGE 23-D, Hornet, detachable swivels, Feccker blocks.** Inside excellent. Outside very good. \$22.50. R. T. Mason, 419 S. 3rd, Okemah, Oklahoma. 9-41

**70-06 TARGET, no sights, perfect, \$85.00.** 70-06 Standard, open sights, perfect, \$58.00. Fine Hi-Wall R-2, Wt. 12 1/2", 26", \$35.00. Super Targetspot, 10X, perfect, \$48.00. Feccker 3/4" 6X, click mounts, very good, \$30.00. Feccker 3/4" 10X, click mounts, excellent, \$36.50. Lyman 438 plain mounts, very good, \$10.00. Heavy Remington Rolling Block action and stock, bushed block, \$8.50. No trades. H. W. Armstrong, 1214 24th, Longview, Wash. 9-41

**PERFECTION Reloading Tool. 7.62 Russian.** Krag 30-06, \$7.00. WANTED—Extractor for 7.62 mm. Russian. H. A. Woodruff, 5 Clifton Court, Redlands, California. 9-41

**30-06 and .45 Auto Ammunition, late issue.** \$3.00 hundred. Used moulds, Powder, etc., Enfields, Krag. WANTED—357 S. & W., 38 Officers Model, 45 Pacific Dies, Scales. J. Ed. Minnich, Waynesboro, Penna. 9-41

**ENG. D.S. 44 1/2 Stevens #52 Schuetzen;** fine checking on PG and fore-end, original condition subject to usual wear; Vernier, good to better, \$30.00. New magazine for Colt Match Target, \$1.25. H. A. Van Kirk, Doylestown, Pa. 9-41

**WINCHESTERS 25-20, 92, new barrel, action perfect, good plus, \$15.00.** 20 gauge Model 12, 26" full, good plus, \$17.00. Wilburn Conley, Swampton, Ky. 9-41

**S. & W. 1917, .45, perfect, 31 cartridges, clips.** \$20.00. Luger 9mm, outside perfect, bore fair, holster, \$25.00. Springfield M-2, perfect, cheek pad, sling, case, \$45.00. Colt 38 Special, good out, bore excellent, \$18.00. Borchardt 30 Auto, fair in shooting order, holster, \$37.50. WANTED—Detective Special, 6" Magnum. Harry Kulemeier, 109 Polk, Burlington, Iowa. 9-41

**WINCHESTER 52, Standard barrel, Marksman stock, Lyman 77, Marble-Goss, telescopic height, shot 200 cartridges, new, perfect, \$64.00.** First Money Order. Also Vaver dial micrometer sight for Winchester 52, round receiver, new perfect, \$10.00. Buck Stock, Cokeville, Wyoming. 9-41

**BEST OFFER: 22 Ml Springfield; Mauser Autos** —Military 7.63, pocket 32; Colt SA 44; Winchester '82 32; Marlin '86 22; Springfield parts. Stamp. Leslie Vanatta, Covington, Ohio. 9-41

**MODEL 12 Winchester 20 gauge, 28" full 2 1/4" Ch.** Excellent. Prepaid at \$35.00. Edwin E. Farr, Wadsworth, Ohio. 9-41

**GREENER 16, F.H. 50 Grade. Almost perfect.** For sale cheap. Several Gun Books for sale. Roy Biard, R#3, Paris, Texas. 9-41

**NUMBER 1 Grade Ithaca, automatic ejectors,** weight 7 1/2 lbs., 30 inch barrels; left choke, right modified, good or better inside and out, \$30.00. Feccker Scope 3/4" X 4.5, 1/4 min. mounts, Lee dot reticule, very good, \$30.00 or good Remington 12 Ga. Auto. Stevens 22-410, Lyman receiver sight. Tomlinson cleaner, rod. Good as new except varnish scratched on stock. \$12.00. Everett Murphy, R.#1, Port Leyden, N. Y. 9-41

**WINCHESTER 70, 220 Swift, Standard, V.G.,** \$50.00. Winchester 54, 30-30, Lyman 48, V.G., \$40.00. U.S.R.A. 7", V.G., \$19.00. Harold Newby, 2204 Garfield, Kansas City, Kansas. 9-41

**OFFERING COLLECTION of high grade** cased double muzzle loading shot guns by famous makers. Also listing some desirable flint and percussion rifles in shooting order. Specify which list wanted. Stamp please. Kimball Arms Company, Woburn, Mass. 9-41

**IVER JOHNSON 410 Shotgun, selective single** trigger, automatic ejectors, two sets double barrels, sheet and full, takes long range shells, fancy stock, Beavertail fore-end, excellent condition, cost \$125.00, sell \$75.00. L. L. Lash, 65 Market Street, San Francisco. 9-41

**REMINGTON Woodmaster .35 Auto, new.** \$70.00. Savage 19 N.R.A. .22, Lyman 48V, sling, excellent, \$40.00. Both semi-custom jobs. E. W. King, Watervliet, Michigan. 9-41

**COLT 38 Officers Model, 7 boxes ammunition, belt** and holster, all excellent, \$40.00. Model 97 Winchester with Polychoke, very good, \$32.50. R. T. Roush, Angola, Indiana. 9-41

**SACRIFICE: Beautiful perfect Enfield, sporter** stock. Pedestal 12" X-Ring illuminated bullet catcher. B. & L. 6X30 central focus Binoculars, case, strap, perfect. B. & L. 3X opera glasses, zip case, focusing, swell for football games, perfect. Crossman Repeating Pneumatic Rifle, peach for accuracy. Handee DeLuxe, used 5 hours, with over 60 tools in compact case, capable of almost anything, even cutting glass. Ads are expensive—send for details and photos. All items are tops. S. H. Nelson, Box 671, Mankato, Minnesota. 9-41

**1 ATLAS Precision Lathe 10 in. swing, 36 in.** centers, equipment, new. 1 Atlas Precision Lathe 10 in. swing, 30 in. centers, used about 10 hours, as new, equipment. Trades. Atlas and Power King Woodworking Tool Catalogues. Trades accepted on Tools and new Guns. Huizenga Gunshop, Zeeland, Michigan. 9-41

**32 Automatics: Savage, old model Colt, Mauser,** \$10.00 each. Winchester low wall 32 rim, Beach peep, accurate, good for relining, \$9.00. Parker shotguns: 12 and 16. Write. W. B. Parker, Conway, N. H. 9-41

## PERSONAL

"I advertised five guns in my last ad, and received over 50 letters—all guns sold!"—Pa.

## COMMERCIAL

"According to my keyed ads the 'Arms Chest' brings inquiries at less than 1/3 the cost of even the best of all the other magazines!"—Cal.

So whether you are just advertising a few personal items, or are offering some special service as a dealer or commercial supplier, the "Arms Chest" will do an excellent job for you, at little cost.

Please be sure to send your October "copy" so as to reach us not later than September 5th. See full instructions above.



# The Shooters Library . . .



"Textbook of Pistols & Revolvers" by Colonel Julian S. Hatcher. Reprinted by popular demand this is the text of the second part of "Firearms Investigation, Identification & Evidence". It is the most complete book ever devoted to handguns and gives in 533 pages the answer to all your questions about design, ammunition, ballistics and operation for all modern pistols and revolvers. You will read it from cover to cover and will refer to it constantly as a source book of information. **\$4.25 postpaid—(\$3.80 to N.R.A. members).**



Books for the Gunsmith		List Price	Member's Price
Elementary Gunsmithing—Frazer	.....	\$2.00	<b>\$1.80</b>
Modern Gunsmithing—Baker	.....	4.50	<b>4.05</b>
Firearms Blueing & Browning—Angier	.....	2.50	<b>2.25</b>
Advanced Gunsmithing—Vickery	.....	4.00	<b>3.60</b>

Books for the Reloader		List Price	Member's Price
Handloader's Manual—Naramore	.....	3.50	<b>3.15</b>
Sixgun Cartridges and Loads—Keith	.....	1.50	<b>1.35</b>
Complete Guide to Handloading—Sharpe	.....	7.50	<b>6.75</b>

Books for the Gun Collector		List Price	Member's Price
Textbook of Firearms Identification—Hatcher	.....	7.50	<b>6.75</b>
English Pistols and Revolvers—George	.....	4.00	<b>3.60</b>
U. S. Martial Pistols and Revolvers—Gluckman	.....	4.50	<b>4.05</b>
Catalog of U. S. Martial Short Arms—Gluckman	.....	1.95	<b>1.75</b>
Gun Collecting—Chapel	.....	2.50	<b>2.25</b>
Notes on U. S. Ordnance—Hicks	.....	4.50	<b>4.05</b>

Books for the Hunter		List Price	Member's Price
Wilderness Hunting and Wildcraft—Whelen	.....	3.75	<b>3.35</b>
Military and Sporting Rifle Shooting—Crossman	.....	4.50	<b>4.05</b>
Big Game Hunting and Marksmanship—Lee	.....	2.00	<b>1.80</b>
Big Game Rifles and Cartridges—Keith	.....	1.50	<b>1.35</b>
The Woodchuck Hunter—Estey	.....	1.50	<b>1.35</b>
Telescopic Rifle Sights—Whelen	.....	1.50	<b>1.35</b>
Modern Shotguns and Loads—Askins	.....	4.00	<b>3.60</b>
The Hunting Rifle—Whelen	.....	4.75	<b>4.25</b>

Books for the Rifle Shooter		List Price	Member's Price
Book of the Springfield—Crossman	.....	4.00	<b>3.60</b>
.22 Caliber Rifle Shooting—Landis	.....	3.75	<b>3.35</b>
Mastering the Rifle—Fisher	.....	2.50	<b>2.25</b>
A Rifleman Went to War—McBride	.....	3.50	<b>3.15</b>

Books for the Pistol Shooter		List Price	Member's Price
Automatic Pistol Marksmanship—Reichenbach	.....	1.50	<b>1.35</b>
Pocket Size Revolver Manual—Bair	.....	.50	<b>.45</b>

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**FACTORY SECONDS Recoil Pads \$1.00.** postpaid. Complete with screws for attaching. You save \$2.25. Send outline of gun butt. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Incor Mfg. Co., Terminal Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.

**REMINGTON RYDER** Pistol with close chambered .38 Special 10 inch barrel by Niedner, Sheard front. Beautiful job, new. Shot for trial only. \$30.00. 8 mm Berlin Mauser, cut down Military stock barrel shortened, good. out. excellent in. Crude receiver sight. \$15.00. C. C. Buckley, R. D. #2, Sharpsville, Pa. 9-41

**.30-06 AMMUNITION:** 733, 1933; 267, 1934 at 4¢. 1000, 1935 at 4½¢ per round. 41 Remington Derringer, \$4.50. Excellent Winchester Hi-Wall 218, set trigger, scope blocks, custom stock, \$40.00. Colt 38 Army Special, 6", excellent, \$19.50. Electric Welder, new, \$17.50. Walter Price, 922 Rogers, Okmulgee, Oklahoma. 9-41

**SELL:** Enfield 06, new, 120 ball cartridges, \$25.00. E. T. Bonnett, Galesburg, Mich. 9-41

**WINCHESTER 52,** checked stock and forearm, 48 and 17 sights, slowlock, very good. H. R. Maxfield, New Hartford, Conn. 9-41

**OPPORTUNITY for Good Gunsmiths.** Gunsmith's Shop, 20 years in business. Can be taken over by December 1st. In Detroit, Michigan. For particulars, write to Paul Mack, Gunsmith, Detroit, Michigan. 9-41

**COLT Officers Model Revolver, 22 Long Rifle, 6" barrel, patridge sights, fired 50 rounds, fleece-lined holster. Perfect, \$35.00. Marlin 1936 Rifle, 24" barrel, 30-30 caliber, 6 shot, side ejector, special Lyman 48 receiver sight, minimum zero-150 yards. Inside perfect, outside excellent, \$29.50. James C. Stone, Jr., 233 North Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky. 9-41**

**NEVER FIRED:** New, perfect, Winchester 410 Pump. 26 full. \$38.00. Inspection allowed. Thos. H. Jacks, Helena, Arkansas. 9-41

**LATE MODEL S2 Heavy Barrel, #46750B, Vaver sights, excellent, \$55.00. 65 mm Bausch and Lomb Scope, extra eyepiece and case, excellent, \$65.00. Model D Hi-Standard, excellent, \$30.00. C. T. Jacobson, 3641 10th Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn. 9-41**

**KILBOURN-HORNET,** for crows and chucks, over 3,200 ft. velocity with 41 gr. bullet. \$5.00 converts your hornet to K-H. Savage headspace corrected \$1.00. Winchester magazines altered for long bullets \$1.00. Lysle Kilbourn, New Hartford, N. Y. 9-41

**RIFLEMAN, 1928 to 1940 inclusive, \$10.00. Marble-Goss sleeve sight. Merit peep, excellent, for Springfield, cost \$17.50, price \$10.00. Shooting spectacles, cost \$5.00, \$1.50. Parker-Hale peep sight, \$1.50. Lyman 17A for Springfield, \$2.50. Austin Jewett, Belfast, Maine. 9-41**

**BOAT:** motor or row. 11½ ft. Plywood. \$35.00. Lee Kerstetter, 219 Owl St., Shamokin, Pa. 9-41

**WINCHESTER S.S. Hornet, perfect in and out. Very accurate. \$25.00. Remington-Hepburn 30-30. Excellent in and out, with 100 loaded and empty cases. Very accurate. \$20.00. Several others. List for stamp. J. H. Rardon, Lakin, Kansas. 9-41**

**WINCHESTER Standard M-70 .375 H. & H. Magnum. Absolutely perfect in factory box. \$65.00. H. H. Gaffin, 5548 Carrollton, Indianapolis, Indiana. 9-41**

**S. & W. 38-44, heavy duty, 5", target action, excellent, stag stocks. Myres holsters, \$32.50. Myres quick draw holster, hand carved, for Detective Special, \$3.50. Albert Vaupel, Mt. Vernon, Indiana. 9-41**

**HI-SPEED 6½ Woodsman, holster extra grip, magazine, excellent to very good. \$25.00. Birch Gile, Box 544, Madison, So. Dak. 9-41**

**MODEL 1901 Winchester 10 gauge lever action shotgun. Very good. \$20.00. This gun is not adapted to the use of Super Speed and other extreme high pressure shells. J. M. Large, R. F. D. 7, Huntington, Indiana. 9-41**

**BALLARD 22 Long Rifle Special Target Barrel, set triggers, wt. 10 lbs. Stevens scope #475. Price \$50.00. Write for particulars. Charles Ludwig, Stiles, Penna. 9-41**

**22 CALIBER Marlin Target Rifle new 26 in. barrel, lever action, Lyman sights. Chas. J. Jordan, Hermann, Mo. 9-41**

**SPECIAL PRICES! Lyman, Redfield, King, Marble Sights. Hi-Standard Pistols—all models. H. & R. Sportsman, Winchester M/70 Rifles. Pachmayr Revolver Grips, \$1.35. A-1 Gov't. Sling, 50¢. Swifels, 35¢. Rangleking 16X Eye-piece Attachment, \$9.95. Free! Gun Catalog. Warshall's, First-Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 9-41**

**MUZZLELOADING REVOLVERS.** Colt and Remington 44 and 36 caliber revolvers in fine shooting order, also moulds. Stamp for list. Kimball Arms Company, Box 257, Woburn, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL S. & W. Regulation Police .38, \$17.50. Nice Colt .32 Auto, holster, \$11.75. Colt/Remington .38 Autos, \$9.75. Colt .25 Auto, \$8.00. S. & W. Hammerless .38, \$9.75. Hartford .22 SS, \$7.75. H. & R. American .38, \$3.75. H. & R. .32 Hammerless, \$3.50. Others; stamp please. Charles Hennig, 4220 Cumming, Omaha, Nebraska. 9-41

12 REMINGTON Sportsman, two barrels, ventilated rib with Compensators. 12 Sportsman solid rib and Polychoke. Both excellent. Ernest Kreimendahl, Celina, Ohio. 9-41

JUNIOR TARGETSPOT, excellent, \$38.50. 8 Krag Rifles, 4, poor bbls., \$10.00 each. Carbine, fair out, V. G. in, \$18.00. 22" less stock new bbl., \$15.00. 30", V. G., \$15.00. 1917 Enfield, V. G., new bbl., \$22.00; same less stock, \$18.00. Springfield 06 issue, good, late #, \$28.50. 150 guns, no list, state wants, stamp. Herman Treptow, 209 South Main Street, Milltown, N. J. 9-41

ONE Springfield and one Enfield, fancy sporter stocks, beautifully engraved, Marble-Goss and Redfield sights, excellent, each \$65.00. Buchanan type pistol case, for four guns, like new, \$8.00. American Bull Dog double action 44 cal. revolver, nickel, excellent, \$4.00. WANT—Woodsman, 38-40 loading tool, mold, shells, Dr. John P. Neu, 1057 Walker Ave., Oakland, Calif. 9-41

SPRINGFIELD .30-06, Peerless stock, 48, 29S, very good, #901470, \$50.00. M1911 ACP, overhauled by Buchanan, #C68, good, \$30.00. Luger, .30, extra 9mm 334" barrel with receiver, very good out, fair inside, holster, extra magazine, King patridge sights, \$35.00. WANTED—Mausers or Walther Pistols, Luger stock, steel hand guard for Trench Shotgun, C. L. Smires, 908 Fairmount Ave., Trenton, N. J. 9-41

\$5.00 GOVERNMENT Armor Plate Target 20 x 30 inches with 8 inch Bell. Crated ready for shipment. Cost \$25.00. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 12 Strawberry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-41

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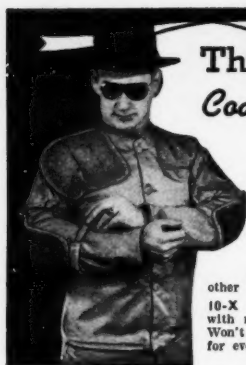
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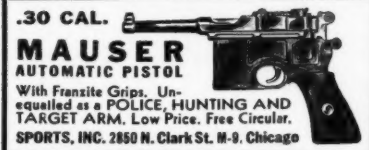
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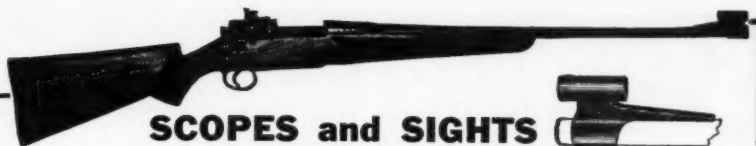
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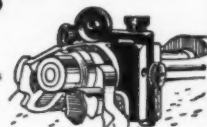
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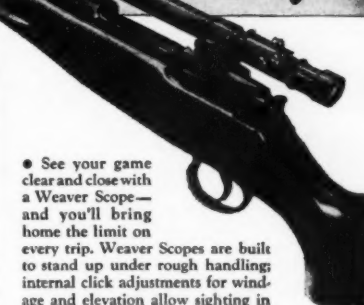
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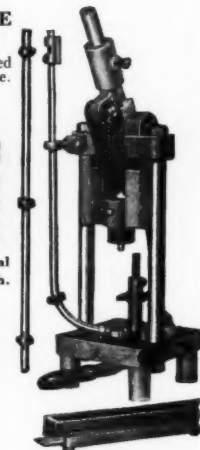
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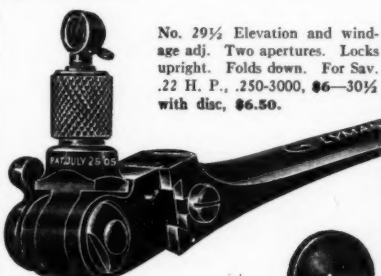
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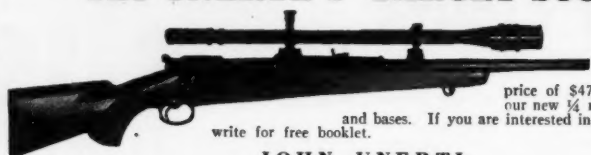
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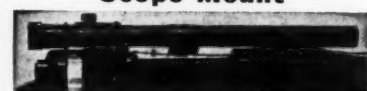
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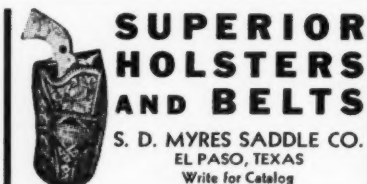


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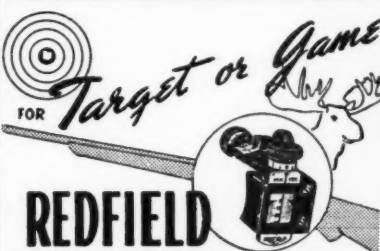
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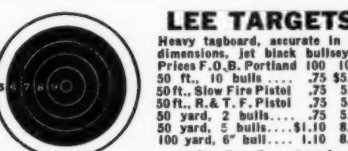
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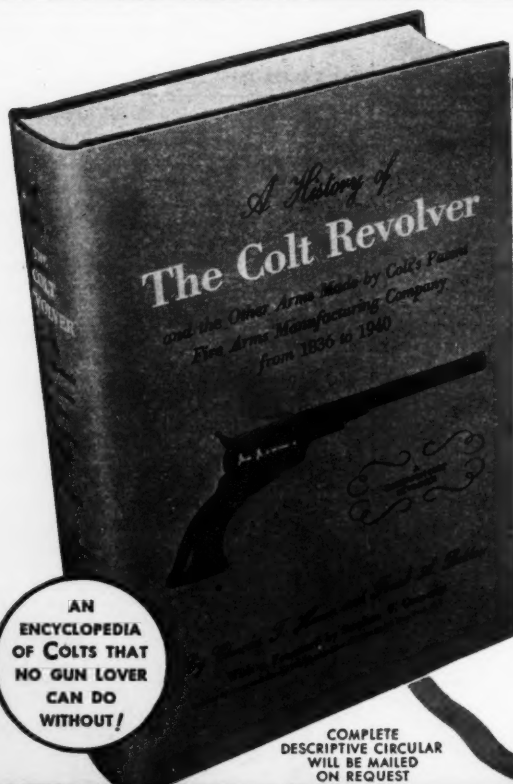
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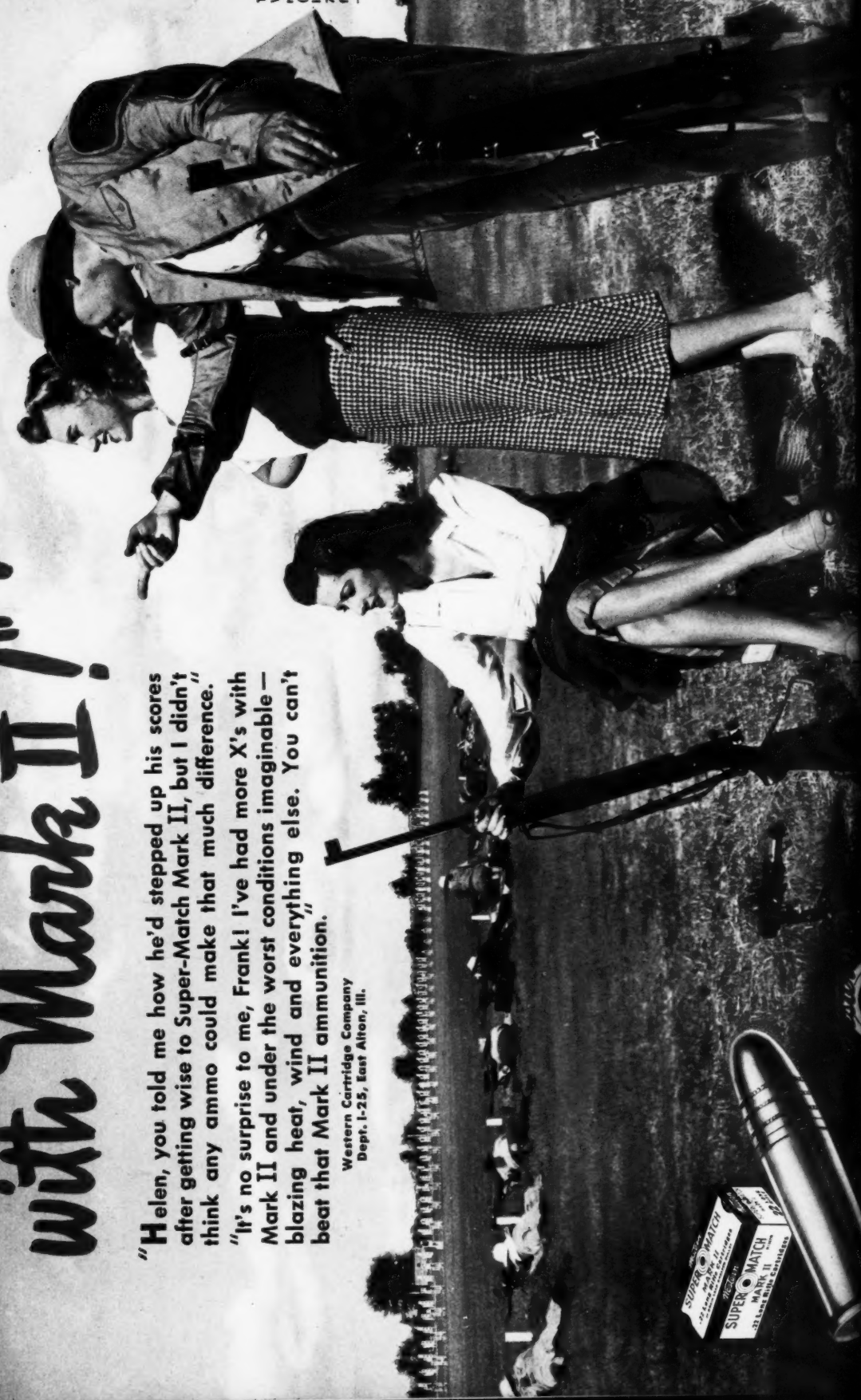
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